



Campbell del. Glasgow

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New Brunswick, British N. America.*

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THE
EMIGRANT'S GUIDE
TO
NEW BRUNSWICK,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BY
THE REV. CHRIST. ATKINSON, A.M.,

Late Pastor of Mascreen Kirk, St. George, New Brunswick.

Anns gach Sgrìobhadh bliadh Cuspiar
Sonraicht an Ughdair ann do shealladh.

In every work regard the writer's end.

Ne defetis camur recte faciendo ; nam
Debito tempore Metemus, si non satigemur.

Gal. vi. 9.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED :

PRINTED AT THE WARDER OFFICE, 57, HIGH STREET.

1842.

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ATKINSON, CW

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Late Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief

in and over the Province of New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, and their Dependencies,

&c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

In taking the liberty of dedicating the following pages to Your Excellency, and in soliciting for them Your Excellency's approbation, I feel that I need only state in explanation or excuse, that the undertaking is one which I humbly hope may promote the Public Welfare ; that in endeavouring to render the natural advantages of this beautiful Province more generally known and better appreciated, I shall be advancing the best interests of a country, which, under Your Excellency's mild and paternal government was, and I trust is about to assume that rank among the Colonial possessions of Her Majesty, to which the loyalty, devotion, and true British feeling of its inhabitants justly entitle it.

That Your Excellency may long continue to preside over the Councils of Newfoundland, and infuse into the minds of all classes of its population, the same liberal and generous sentiments, for which Your Excellency has ever been distinguished during a long course of public life and usefulness, is the earnest prayer of

Your Excellency's

Humble and obt. servant,

CHRIST. ATKINSON,

Minister of the Gospel.

College Place, Berwick,
July, 1842.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

At a period when the Queen's Government, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, are using every means to encourage Emigration to her Britannic Majesty's possessions abroad, and thus add to the strength and security of the more distant portions of the British empire,—it becomes the duty of every well-wisher of his country and friend of his species to lay before the public whatever information he may possess in relation to the subject ; and however limited may be his means, to cast his mite into the general treasury of knowledge, and if possible aid in directing attention to those portions of these colonies which a settler can occupy with the greatest comfort, and improve to the most advantage.

The object of emigration is threefold :—To relieve the parent state of its superabundant population ; to increase more rapidly the number of inhabitants in the colonies, and thus to promote their advancement in wealth and importance ; and, thirdly, to provide the means of subsistence for those who are anxious to leave the scenes of their earlier years, to secure elsewhere “a local habitation” and a more comfortable and happy home. With reference to the first of these objects : So far as the parent state is concerned, it matters little what fate awaits the venturous emigrant, so long as the land of his nativity is relieved from the incumbrance of his presence ; still, the philanthropist everywhere must feel an interest in the destiny that awaits him ; and a paternal government will watch over his course, and endeavour to direct his uncertain steps to the haven of happiness and repose.

The colony, however, whose prosperous condition must chiefly depend upon the possession of an intelligent agricultural population is deeply interested in securing some portion of that industrial wealth which is continually extending itself towards the American continent ; and it therefore becomes an object of importance that information should be widely disseminated as to the capability of each of those possessions to contribute to the promotion of the general good. And to the emigrant himself it is of vital consequence

that he should become acquainted with that colonial possession which, other advantages being equal, is nearest in proximity to the British Isles.

New Brunswick, of which I am about to treat, extends from its south west point on the Island of Grand Manan, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44-40, long. 67-10 to the 48th deg. of north latitude; and is bounded southerly by that bay and an isthmus of fifteen miles in width, which separates the Bay of Fundy from the Bay of Verte on the eastern coast, where is the termination of its southern line in lat. 46 long. 64. Its eastern limit extends northwardly along the Northumberland Straits and Gulf of St. Lawrence till it strikes the Island of Ship-pegan at the south entrance of the Bay of Chaleur in lat. 48 long. 67; and it is bounded to the northward and westward by Lower Canada, and to the westward by the River St. Croix; and a line runs from its source to the high lands that extend to the head of Connecticut River, United States.

The climate of New Brunswick is healthful—there are no periodical diseases; and when the constitution has not been injured by exposure or excess, individuals usually attain a good old age. Everywhere the purest water is abundant—a luxury unknown in many parts of Upper Canada; and it will be perceived that numerous navigable streams intersect the

country, offering every facility for the conveyance of produce to market. Its numerous and extensive rivers form, during the winter season, when the intensity or the frost has covered them with ice, level and excellent roads, which are marked off and designated by lines of bushes fixed in the ice by officers whose duty is prescribed by law. The mails for England and Nova Scotia pass to and from Canada twice a week, without suffering any interruption from the severity of the season. Throughout the province the utmost tranquillity prevails ; and during the four years I was in the province no wild beast ever disturbed my peace, or ill-disposed person crossed my path ; and when I have entered the houses of the inhabitants I have met with an hospitable and most confiding frankness. The utmost toleration everywhere prevails with reference to religion. In fact, the people are not aware how well off and happy they are.

With reference to land fit for settlement, that is to be found in abundance, and of excellent quality ; as, notwithstanding the ease with which men of wealth were enabled formerly to appropriate to their own use extensive tracts of country, still there are thousands of acres spread over a wide extent, upon which large bodies of settlers can be located with advantage, and who, after a few years of moderate toil and exertion, will find themselves in possession of a property that

will every year become more valuable ; and who may secure for their relations, &c., permanent comfort and a prosperous condition. There are various parts of the province, however, to which I could not possibly advert, and which, having been long settled, may not offer inducements to the man of property, but where the industrious emigrant—whether male or female—will be certain of obtaining employment, provided an exorbitant rate of wages is not required. If single men would be content with from £20 to £25 and £30 per annum, exclusive of their board and lodging, and would hire out for about three years, they would soon obtain the requisite sum to procure a hundred acres of land, which is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre, and which would be sufficient for any man. And were young persons of either sex, to engage themselves in this way, they would be certain of succeeding to comfort and independence—would become useful members of society—and would strengthen those ties by which this colony is already attached to the parent state, and render it secure against foreign aggression.

The soil of New Brunswick is extremely varied in its composition, having been produced by a variety of causes, and from many different kinds of rock. It is therefore necessary that those who cultivate it should previously take an extensive view of all the facts connected with its former

and present condition. To his inductive knowlege, experiments should be added to afford those practical illustrations which unite in the mind—philosophical reasoning with absolute demonstration.

PEAT is abundant in the province, and most of its varieties will afford manure ; but it sometimes happens that the low situations where it is accumulated have been exposed to earth containing much iron, and where the salts of that metal render it unfit for such a purpose. Such peat may be known by its ochrey appearance, and the presence of “bog” and “shot” ore.

In this province there is also an extensive COAL FIELD, situated between the primary rocks of the county of Charlotte and King’s County, and the Straits of Northumberland. On the Gulf of St. Lawrence, only the south and south-east sides of this coal field have yet been explored ; the west, north, and north-east sides still remain to be examined, and its limits, therefore, in the latter directions, yet remain unknown. This coal field extends in a northerly direction to Bathurst, 150 miles, and to Miramichi, 120 miles, and from the latter place along the coast to Shediac, which may be estimated at 70 miles. Until the north-east side of this vast coal tract is explored, it would be impossible to give an accurate account of its area ; but it may for the present be considered equal to 5000 miles. This tract may perhaps be cha-

racterized as being the largest coal field ever discovered on the globe. To distinguish it from the Westmorland district and other coal fields in the British provinces, it has been designated "The Great New Brunswick Coal Field." The province likewise abounds in iron, copper ore, lead ore, rock salt, sandstone, lime-stone.

The different productions that may be used are as follow :—Mineral—limestone, marl, marly clay, alluvium of the sea (marsh mud), alluvium of rivers (mould.) Vegetable—seaweed, peat, ashes, soot. Animal—excrementitious matter, fish, shells, bones. But the litter of the stabling is almost the only manure in many parts of the province.

The estimated quantity of cleared land in the province in the latter end of 1840 is as follows :—In the county of York, 44,818 acres ; Carleton, 49,953 ; St. John, 19,134 ; King's, 69,452 ; Queen's, 43,089 ; Sudbury, 12,262 ; Westmorland, 99,022 ; Northumberland, 25,323 ; Kent, 20,403 ; Gloucester, 11,681 ; Restigouche, 5,579 ; Charlotte, 35,135. Grand total, 435,861.

The number of inhabitants in the above counties :—York, 13,995 ; Carleton, 13,381 ; St. John's, 32,957 ; King's, 14,464 ; Queen's, 8,232 ; Sudbury, 4,260 ; Westmorland, 17,686 ; Northumberland, 14,620 ; Kent, 7,477 ; Gloucester, 7,751 ; Restigouche, 3,161 ; Charlotte, 18,178. Total, 156,162.

An account of the several parishes including all the various statistics of each, the details of these and other matters, it is hoped, will make this work highly interesting to all classes, both at home and abroad,—but more especially to those who enter fully into the spirit of emigration, and who are desirous of being in possession of that information before they leave their native land, which may ensure them to the full accomplishment of those plans they have in view on their landing.

CHAPTER II.

POSSESSING the advantages already alluded to, it has long been subject both of surprise and regret, that while the most strenuous efforts have been made to direct the stream of emigration to the Canadas and other colonies in this hemisphere ; the inhabitants of the mother country have been left in ignorance of the resources and capabilities of New Brunswick,—and that even when the emigrant has reached her shores, he has been permitted to depart, without exertion being made to render him acquainted with the natural advantages of the country, or to induce him to remain, and enrich it by his industry or wealth.

The sea-coast of the province, like that of Nova

Scotia, presents a rugged and forbidding appearance ; and the scenery around the city of St. John possesses nothing indicative of the fertile regions to which it leads. If the traveller extends his observation to Indian-town, two miles above the city, whence the steam-boats take their departure for Fredericton, the view is bounded by a narrow channel and abrupt and precipitous rocks, scantily covered with a growth of stunted trees ; and presenting a repulsive exterior to the anxious and inquiring stranger.

From this place to Fredericton, the river flows as a gentle placid stream, which is the point of disembarkation for the Fredericton passengers. Fredericton is about 70 miles by water from St. John, and is the seat of the Provincial Government, and is situated at a place formerly called St. Ann's having been settled since 1785. Here is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Legislature holds its sittings here.

Fredericton, though at the head of a sloop navigation on the St. John, and from that circumstance doing much business with the surrounding country, presents none of the bustle of a trading town, but wears rather the quiet aspect of a country village. It stands on an extensive and level plain, about a mile in length, and half a mile in the rear, with high ground in the rear and on either side. It has evidently been the bed of a former lake, and was probably laid

bare when the retiring waters of the St. John made their last abrupt escape, and fell to their present ordinary level. The streets are regularly laid out, being all at right angles. The principal building in Fredericton, and perhaps the finest architectural structure in the Province, is the University of King's College, which occupies a commanding position on the hill in the rear of the town. The College building, besides excellent lecture rooms and a Chapel, affords ample accommodation for professors and students—its two stories and basement being devoted to these purposes. The size of the building is 170 feet long by 160 feet wide, with a handsome portico to the main entrance. It is built of dark-grey stone, curiously intermingled here and there with narrow lines of brick,—the use of the latter being, in my opinion, of unquestionable taste in so massive a structure. The College has been liberally endowed by the Province. The Province Hall is a most unpretending edifice for the sitting of the legislative bodies—having on either side smaller buildings appropriated as the offices of the Secretary of the Province and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The residence of the Lieutenant-Governor is at the upper end of the town, and in a delightful situation, commanding a pleasant view of the river; it contains Madras and other schools. The other buildings which attract attention

are the Baptist Seminary, two stories high, 60 feet long by 35 wide, attended by nearly an hundred pupils of both sexes; the Episcopal Church is a neat building; the Presbyterian Church stands near the Baptist Seminary, and this last year it has been greatly enlarged—(the writer of this officiated in the above church on Sabbath, the 30th of September, 1837.) There is also a large Baptist Chapel (which has been built this last year); a Roman Catholic Chapel; and Methodist Chapel, are the several places of divine worship in the place. A reading room has also lately been established; and there is a well-selected public library. There are also three banks, an alms-house, excellent barracks; a branch of the Commissariat is also stationed here; and Fredericton has been made military head quarters for the Lower Provinces.

Fredericton was formed by Governor Carlton shortly after the separation of the Province from Nova Scotia. From this place, as from a centre, roads diverge to the different parts of the Province, which are of easier access from Fredericton than from any other point whatever,—the principal places, such as St. John's, St. Andrew's, Cumberland, Chatham, Bathurst and Madawaska, lying in a broken circle round it.

The number of inhabited houses in Fredericton,

in 1840, was 489 ; families, 708 ; houses building, 29 ; houses uninhabited, 20. Males above sixteen, 1061 ; under it, 829. Females above sixteen, 1666 ; under it, 798. People of colour—males above sixteen, 28 ; under it, 43. Females above sixteen, 48 ; under it, 29. Total number of persons, four thousand and two. Acres of cleared land, 1696. Horses, 248. Neat cattle, 524. Sheep, 380. Swine, 642.

Fredericton by land is sixty-five miles from St. John ; on the east side of the river, eighty-six. To St. Andrew's by the Nerissis, 100 ; to Chatham (Miramichi), 114 ; to Quebec, by the Grand Falls, 346 ; to Halifax (Nova Scotia), by the Bend of Petiscodiack, Dorchester, and Amherst, 308.

Opposite Fredericton are two rivers ; that at the lower part of the town is called Nashwaak, flowing from the northward for a distance of twenty miles, when it turns to the northward and westward, and ultimately heads beyond Woodstock, which is the capital of the county of Carlton, of which I shall only mention, that Woodstock is sixty-four miles from Fredericton. There is a Church and Methodist and Catholic Chapels. There are 482 inhabited houses, occupied by 520 families, who have at least 9,757 acres of cleared land. There are eight other parishes in this county, which we shall notice hereafter.

CHAPTER III.

TWELVE miles from Fredericton the inter-vale appears on both sides expanding to a considerable extent. Another road from Fredericton strikes the Nashwaak at a considerable distance from this place. About 18 miles below Fredericton the road to Miramichi turns off to the right, and ascending a steep hill, pursues its course over a dreary postage, about 14 miles in extent, until it arrives within four miles of Boistown, situated on the south-west of Miramichi, about 70 miles from Chatham, and 40 from Fredericton. There is a fertile track of country sufficient for 250 families. Newcastle and Chatham are the next places of any importance. On leaving Boistown, which is 45 miles from

Fredericton, and 68 miles to Chatham, we pass through a small village, called Blissfield, in which there is inhabited houses, 68—families, 71—acres of cleared land, 545. About three miles this side of Newcastle, there is a small ferry to cross (Wilson's Point.) Newcastle is the shire town of the county (Northumberland), and was greatly injured by the extensive fire of 1825—which swept off that part of the province, and from the effects of which it has never since recovered—although, as the country above becomes more agricultural, it must, from its position, necessarily resume its former importance. There is a Presbyterian church ; inhabited houses, 404 ; inhabitants, 433 ; acres of cleared land, 2000. At Douglas, which is about a mile on the road to Chatham, Messrs. Gilmour and Rankin carry on an extensive business. This place is in the parish of Newcastle, and about six miles from the latter place is Chatham. At this place the Messrs. Cunards have a very large steam-saw and grist mill establishment ; inhabited houses here are 441 ; families, 582 ; acres of cleared land, 3660. There is an Episcopal church ; also a Scotch church. There is likewise a Secession, a Wesleyan Methodist, and a Catholic chapel—each of which is supplied with a minister. Opposite Newcastle, Alexander Fraser, Esq., has a compact saw-mill establishment. The next place after leaving Chatham that is worthy of

any notice is Bathurst. This place is between the Miramichi river and the Restigouche, at the bottom of a deep indentation in the Bay Chaleur, and in former years was called Nipisiguit Harbour. Here a thriving village has sprung up, containing 291 inhabited houses ; 361 families ; and 2171 acres of cleared land. This village is in the county of Gloucester, and is 48 miles from Chatham. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with a resident minister. There is a road leading from Bathurst to Dalhousie. The principal of the county Restigouche, which is 70 miles distance by land ; and at the head of the Great and Middle Nipisiguit, form a junction ; the village of Bathurst being placed in the Peninsula thus caused. There is an excellent road, nearly level, and in a direct line from Chatham to this place, passing through a country chiefly covered with heath and burnt wood, until you come within about 20 miles of Bathurst, when a decided improvement takes place ; and the traveller meets with something resembling a fine country, lying on its promontory to the right, and which is watered by the Caraquet, Pokamonche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Bartibog, and other minor rivers. Dalhousie has 136 inhabited houses, 140 families, and 2168 acres of cleared land. Richibucto, the capital of the county of Kent, which is on a fine river of that name, is a flourishing village. It has 315 houses,

with 322 inhabitants, and 4563 acres of cleared land. It is 40 miles from Chatham, 50 miles from the Bend of Petitcodiac and 145 miles from St. John *via* Sussex Vale and Hampton Ferry.

From this place we proceed to Shediac, which is 15 miles. The country on its surface is very low and level, not averaging more than 25 feet above the level of the water of the Straits of Northumberland. Oysters are abundant on this shore, and their shells are used for manure. The harbour of Shediac is safe and convenient for ships of large size. There are in the settlement upwards of 200 families of French Acadians. The front of the harbour is occupied by English inhabitants, and the whole appear in a very thriving condition. At the entrance of the harbour, there are two beautiful islands, composed of sandstone. Shediac is in the county of Westmorland, contains 278 houses, 310 inhabitants, and 6,479 acres of cleared land.

From this place we proceed to the Bend of Petitcodiac. After leaving the postage between Shediac and the Bend, the western extremity of the Petitcodiac passes through a tract of fine intervale enclosed between high embankments that appear to have been washed by the river at some former period. The stream is now confined to more narrow limits, and its former bed is almost filled with alluvium. At the Bend there is a

considerable village. The soil is chiefly of two kinds, the sandy and the clayey. There are large tracts of marsh on each side of the Petitcodiac, of which a portion has been diked, and is under cultivation. The land in the neighbourhood of Petitcodiac, and extending over to the bay shore, from which it is separated by the Shepody mountains, is of a superior quality, and embraces a fine agricultural country. Here are the flourishing settlement of Hopewell. Few parishes in the Province appear to be in a more thriving condition than Hopewell. The broad marsh on each side of the Shepody River is skirted with fine farms, and a large and rapidly increasing population are clearing higher up the slopes—the bases of which are closely occupied by the older inhabitants and their senior descendants. This extensive settlement possesses a rich soil, and presents a wide rural plain. Such as are fond of fine scenery will find a view from the mountain extremely interesting, as it commands a sight of a wide range of the eastern district of New Brunswick, a part of Nova Scotia, and in a clear day, Prince Edward's Island, with numerous bays, rivers, and villages; forming altogether a scene of the most picturesque and pleasing character. There are 132 inhabited houses; 144 families; and 6,722 acres of cleared land. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

Sackville is the next place worthy of notice. The greater part of the cultivated portion of this parish is composed of a new sandstone, which meets and overlays a part of a coal field to the northward. The most abundant soil in this place is a red sandy loam sometimes mixed with clay or alluvium. It has 329 inhabited houses, 365 families, and 15,924 acres of cleared land. Before I leave this part, I would observe that there are 5000 acres of marsh on the Shepody river. Many acres of this fine alluvial tract have not been reclaimed from the sea. Such portions of it as have been diked are of a good quality, affording the best kind of hay and also crops of wheat.

The next place of any importance is Dorchester, the capital of Westmorland. In this place the soil in general is sandy and requires the application of lime. There are several thousand acres of marsh on the Memramcook. The several fine farms near the river, and the rugged scenery at its entrance, form a beautiful and very pleasing landscape ; 417 inhabited houses, 455 families, and 17,207 acres of cleared land. Much more might have been said about this county, but suffice it to say that it contains eleven parishes, and an excellent coal field, which we shall hereafter notice, with several particulars.

From Dorchester there is an excellent road to Halifax, also to St. John, *via* Sussex Vale. Although the

land towards Sussex is, generally speaking, owned by individuals, yet much of it is in a wilderness state, or is again grown up with bushes, and in some instances has fallen into neglect, owing to the erection of saw-mills, which have called away the attention of the farmer from the more profitable and certain pursuit of agriculture. The improvements in this part of the country, however, are increasing rapidly, the soil being generally favourable for it. The soil in the vale is chiefly a rich alluvial deposit; and the scenery, when the traveller gains any elevated place, is highly picturesque. This vale is not rivalled in the Province in beauty and fertility. I have preached several times in the Valley, and always found the people very attentive to hear the Word. There is an Episcopal Church. There is in the parish 342 inhabited houses; 347 families; and 10,960 acres of cleared land. It is 46 miles from St. John; to Halifax, Nova Scotia, *via* the Bend and Amherst, 220.

About six miles from the vale there is an extensive settlement called the Dutch Valley. When I preached at this place in January, 1838, I found the people in very comfortable circumstances. From this place there is a very dense wood (in which there is little or none cleared) for at least seven miles, when we arrive at the head of a settlement known by the name of the Irish or Londonderry settlement.

In this part there are about forty families, who have to labour very hard to support themselves. I preached to this people for eighteen months, although I resided twenty-seven miles from one part of the settlement and thirty-two from another. It lies in the Shepody Road. The upper part is fifty miles from St. John, which is the nearest place for the inhabitants to take their produce for sale. The land in this part is not worthy of notice until you come about fourteen miles towards St. John, which is called Little River, on which there are a number of very fine farms, and so continues until we arrive at Hampton, to which it formerly belonged ; but now it is in the parish of Upham, which terminates a little above Petnes Mill, where Hampton commences. About sixteen miles hence there is a thriving settlement called St. Martin's, and frequently called Quaco. The upper part of this village extends for some miles towards Ten Mile Creek and Tynemouth.

According to the census taken last year, the population is 1,973 persons—being an increase of nearly 1,200 since the preceding census. 513 houses, and 38 in course of erection. 2 places of worship (in the largest of which I officiated occasionally.) 22 saw mills. 4,635 acres of cleared land. 113 horses. 950 cattle. 1,156 sheep. 867 swine. During 1840 there were upwards of 30 vessels, many of which were

built at this place. It is 832 miles from St. John. From this place to Ten Mile Creek there is nothing worthy of notice; it is very thinly settled. At the creek there are 2 saw mills; and at Tynemouth, about a mile distant, there is an excellent ship yard. From here to the Black River settlement the land is not good. The settlement of Black River reposes upon an extensive bed of diluvial sand and gravel, which is situated in a broad but shallow depression in the rock. A part of this bed has been worn away by the sea, and a perfect section of the deposit may be seen in the high embankment still meeting the waves thrown upon the shore. The soil is good. There are upwards of 200 families. It is 18 miles S.E. of St. John. From this place to the Mash, which is about three miles from the city, there is nothing worthy of notice. There is a great number of acres of cleared land in the Mash. There is an excellent road which leads to Hampton Ferry. In the parish of Hampton there is a number of very fine farms, and which joins that of Upham. In this parish there is 276 inhabited houses; 317 families; and 8,914 acres of cleared land. From the higher grounds of Hampton the imposing hills of Kingston, with their steep cliffs and deep ravines, skirted with a continued line of fine farms stretching along the side of the river, afford a most interesting and pleasing

prospect. The whole tract of country extending from Hampton to Norton and Sussex (which I have travelled frequently), is composed of red sandstone and conglomerate. On this road for about twenty-four miles there are several fine farms, and to all appearance well cultivated. In Norton the number of inhabited houses is 159; families 161; and 5,101 acres of cleared land.

At Sussex Vale, which I have before briefly alluded to, there is a road passes near the Smith Creek settlements, and extends to those of Studholm and Millstream. This road passes through a tract of very excellent land which has been granted to individuals who are fast clearing and improving it. From the Millstream settlements, which I very frequently visited, a new road extends to the New Canaan river. This part is not much inhabited after you leave the Lower Millstream about seven or ten miles. On the left hand of the road, towards the Upper Millstream, there are several new settlements, called the English, Irish, M'Farlane, Henderson, and Scotch settlements, where the land is good. I regularly attended at these places during the year and a half I resided in the parishes of Norton and Upham. Near to New Canaan river there is much ungranted land fit for settlement, embracing nearly 20,000 acres; also a considerable quantity of a good quality farther on towards

the North River. About twelve miles to the west there are two settlements called Springfield, in which there are but little land cultivated. Those places are situated in Belle Isle Bay, and but a short distance from Kingston, the county town. Houses, 268. Families, 291. Acres of cleared land, 9,518.

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CHAPTER IV.

KINGSTON is the shire town of the County of Kingston, containing nine parishes. It is situated at the head of Belle Isle Bay. The rock forming nearly the whole of this parish is composed of varieties of trap, chiefly of two kinds; in one greenstone, in the other felspar is most abundant, and sometimes crystals of considerable size. Although Kingston is the capital of this part, there is nothing worthy of notice. It contains 303 inhabited houses; 321 families; and 7,515 acres of cleared land.

At the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, about ten mile north and westward, is the mouth of the Washademoac, having previously passed two low islands,

called Spoon and Long Island, which are formed of alluvial deposit, and are covered with water early in the spring, by which means, as is the case with all the intervale on the river, they are sufficiently manured, and produce an excellent crop of grass. On each side of the Long Reach, between the Nerepis Creek and Belle Isle Bay, the land is elevated and picturesque, and, generally speaking, is of a fertile quality; and on both sides of the river there are wealthy farmers, several of whom commenced with very limited means, but who have rendered themselves independent by the cultivation of the soil;—the intervale yielding them an adequate supply of hay, and the uplands producing a corresponding return for the labours of the husbandman, and large crops of corn to reward his toil.

On the west side of St. John, called Little River, there is much intervale, exceeding three miles, and surrounded with fine farms; the country about a mile above which also abounds in intervale. There is no ungranted land near the river; but in the rear of the front lots there is a tract containing eight or ten thousand acres of excellent land, where is the New Jerusalem settlement. About five miles above the Little River is the Ocnabog Lake. Opposite the Ocnabog, on the east side of St. John, and eleven miles from Belle Isle Bay, is

the Washademoac ; near to which is New Canaan, a very extensive settlement.

There is a large tract of crown land in the rear, on both sides of the Washademoac Lake, and particularly between its head and the New Canaan settlement, where there are but few inhabitants, and where most of the land is ungranted, even to the margin of the river, which is, generally speaking, a rapid stream of about eight or ten roods wide. This land is well adapted for cultivation, and in many places is covered with a dense forest of pine, spruce, and birch, with many valuable sites for mills.

Between the New Canaan settlement and North River (a branch of the Petitcodiac) there is much ungranted land of a good quality. On the banks of this river there are numerous and extensive tracts of intervale, and it is a well-settled country, having been peopled during the last forty years. The soil on the uplands is highly fertile, and there are natural meadows that afford abundance of pasture. In fact, the natural advantages of this section of the country are great, on both sides of St. John river, abounding with timber, building stone, coal, and minerals, which render it a desirable location for emigrants, and requiring nothing but the industry of man to place the settlers in comfortable circumstances, and develope its valuable resources.

About six miles above the mouth of the Washademoac, on the same side of the river, is the entrance of the Jemseg, a sort of natural canal. There is a settlement extending up Salmon Creek. Salmon River, like Coal Creek, has its rise in extensive swamps, about forty-five miles from where it empties itself into the Lake. The soil in this direction is good, and in Salmon River particularly, there is an immense body of excellent land, still ungranted. Above the mills there is not much cleared land on Salmon River, although industrious persons are commencing extensive clearings there as well as on the Gasperean, where there are several settlements, and a good opening for emigrants and others. A considerable quantity of land has been cleared in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and the settlers in that direction are rapidly increasing, and converting the forest into productive farms. There are large quantities of ungranted land in this quarter suitable for cultivation, the greater portion of which lies to the north and eastward, but to the westward, between the Newcastle and Little River, which empty into the French Lake, there are large quantities of ungranted hardwood land.

This part of the country will be a most eligible situation for the settlers, as it is expected that the great road to Halifax will be opened this year, and making

the distance from Fredericton, the capital of the Province, only about thirty miles. There are roads meeting from the lower part of Sheffield ; and also from the upper part of Waterborough, on the St. John, to Indian Point, and thence up to the north side of the lake, and two others from below Jemseg, on the south side. These all concentrate at the bridge at Salmon River—whence the traveller can proceed to Fredericton, Miramichi, Richibucto, and Westmorland. Much of the eastern and the lower part of the western side of Grand Lake is well cultivated, and at the latter point there is a fine settlement, called the Scotch settlement, containing several excellent farms, and a thriving population. The shores of this lake also possess great natural advantages, and vast mineral resources. Near the head of it are extensive coal fields, several of which are worked by the persons on whose land they are situated, and large quantities of that mineral are every year dug and shipped to St. John, as it is preferred by smiths for the forge ; while another quality is well adapted for the use of families. Some idea may be formed of the resources and importance of this section of the country, when it is understood that there are 15 saw, 5 grist, and 2 oatmeal mills, on the shores of this lake, and its tributary rivers and streams.

In a word, the local advantages of this lake are not

to be surpassed in the province, whether we consider its great native meadows at the head and foot of the lake, as well as in many other parts ; or its plentiful supply of herrings, shad, bass and salmon, that formerly were taken in great quantities ; and which are still to be found in sufficient abundance, to enable the farmer to add materially and at little cost, to his annual store of provisions. There are also thousands of acres of ungranted land, to be found at a short distance from the shores of Grand Lake, and up the streams, which abound with timber of the best description ; while in no part of the province will a more kind-hearted and hospitable people be found, to welcome the homeless stranger, or encourage him in his course.

The lower part of Grand Lake is connected with the Araquapit and French Lakes, by means of a water communication, called "The Thoroughfare." There is a large body of good land also in this direction, and a number of settlers scattered around their shores. These lakes, and the country in their neighbourhood, will be more fully described, when I come to speak of Sheffield, where there is a fine tract of alluvial land lying in the front of them, on the east side of St. John. In the meantime, we will retrace our steps to the mouth of the Jemseg, and cross over to Gagetown on the opposite side of the river. Eight miles above Ocnabog is Gagetown Creek, which runs up above

five miles. In this part it is stated there is the greatest quantity of red and white pine timber, that has yet been found on the western side of the river. At a short distance from the mouth of the Creek, is Gagetown, the shire town of the county of Queens. There is at this place an Episcopal church, also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a court house, a jail, and a grammar and two parish schools. Inhabited houses, 117 ; families, 133 ; acres of cleared land, 3825.

A very extensive tract of valuable land lies between Gagetown and Nerepis, about half way between Nerepis great road and the River St. John, which comprises several thousand acres ; and were a proper line of road surveyed, and lots numbered on both sides, in squares or hamlets, where settlers would make their selection, it is probable every lot would be applied for in a short time. Those who have examined this tract of country have made the most favourable report of its advantages. They represent the land to be of the very first quality, well timbered with rock maple, black birch, elm, and oak, of as large size as that on the intervale on the margin of the river. It is also very free from stones, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, with excellent farm sites. This tract is 7 miles from Gagetown. A more desirable location for settlers, therefore, cannot well be found in the lower section of the province, being contiguous to the

river, and near a good market. Immediately after leaving the Jemseg, by keeping the river road, you arrive at the extended village, called Canning, in the rear of which are extensive meadows, and a lake called Back Lake,—inhabited houses, 120 ; families, 128 ; acres of cleared land, 3356.

The next settlement is Sheffield, which also extends on the margin of the river, upwards of ten miles. This may be called the “garden of the province.” Sheffield is in the parish of Mangerville, of that part which is nearest Fredericton becoming more elevated within about 6 miles of that place, and possessing a less productive soil. The entire front, however, from the mouth of the Jemseg, below Canning, to the centre of Mangerville, is one continued bed of alluvial deposit. There is a church at Mangerville,—inhabited houses, 79 ; families, 85 ; and 2205 acres of cleared land. In the rear of this tract of country, which presents a succession of farms fronting on the river with houses situated at a short distance from each other, the land is low and swampy until you reach the high lands, about 2 miles back, and is a continuation of the natural meadows, extending below Canning or Waterborough, as it is sometimes called. Property in this section of the country is very valuable, frequently selling for £30 an acre near the river. The lots, however, ex-

tend a considerable distance in the rear, where it is of less value on the Maquapit Lake, which lies in the same direction as Grand Lake, from north-east to south-west. There are from 25 to 30 farms on this Lake, on some of which are two or three families. But to return to the River—

The shore of the River is planted with low trees and bushes, to prevent its being washed away by the floods of spring, when the waters of St John rise to the height of about 15 feet. The bank of the River at Mangerville is probably 20 feet above the level of the river, when at its ordinary height during summer. A log that was found at that place last year, was at the same depth from the surface of the bank, and it may be presumed was formerly left there, by the retreating waters after a periodical fall, the subsequent deposits having buried it ; but with which the present yearly accumulations of soil can bear no comparison. This place is 17 miles from Fredericton. Twelve miles below Fredericton, above Saw Creek, the Oromocto River flows into the River St. John. The country on the River between those places being well settled on both sides of the banks, the soil on the banks of the Oromocto below the junction of the branch streams, generally speaking, is totally unfit for settlement, as a great part is low and marshy, and is annually overflowed ; but there are extensive wild

meadows that afford an excellent substitute for English grass in case of failure of the fodder.

On the South Branch there is a considerable quantity of good land, both occupied and unoccupied; which runs through a beautiful and level tract called "The Valley," which is equal in richness of soil and productiveness to the best part of Sheffield.

At the mouth of the Oromocto, on its left branch, there is a fine body of intervale, extending about a mile on the River St John, and opposite to it is Oromocto Island, formed of alluvial deposit, but which is not inhabited, the lots being owned by persons residing on the main land. There is a church and meeting-house at the village on the right hand. There is a very good road near the River from the Oromocto, to Fredericton, a distance of twelve miles, with a number of fine farms on each side of it, and considerable intervale.

Two steam-boats, until last summer, have run regularly between Fredericton and St. John, leaving Indian Town (two miles from St. John) and Fredericton every morning at seven o'clock. The fare is very reasonable—10s. in the cabin, and half price forward. The night boats are also a great convenience, leaving Indian Town and Fredericton every evening at six o'clock, and arriving at their destination early on the following morning.

I would advise persons who are not pressed for time, to take passage in the day-boats, (which was always my custom) by which means they will enjoy a view of the scenery of the St. John, which is admitted by most travellers, not to be exceeded by anything of the kind in Europe or America, and which I shall notice in another part of this work, as I have frequently had the pleasure of viewing it in passing to and from the seat of Government.

CHAPTER V.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF ST. JOHN,
&c., &c.

IN this chapter I shall give you an account of the City of St. John, &c., &c. This city was first inhabited in Anno Domini 1783 by a band of patriots who, at the close of the American revolutionary war, abandoned their homes, their friends, and property in the revolted colonies, with a large portion of civilized life, that they might preserve unsullied their loyalty to the British Sovereignty, and breathe the pure air of freedom under the paternal protection of the Monarch whom they revered, and guarded by the meteor flag of England, which for a

‘thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze.’ The spot where the flourishing city stands was fifty-eight years ago a mere wilderness, and strange as it may appear, the journey from the Market-slip to the Jail-hill, which is not more than a quarter of a mile, would occupy at the above period, half a day, but now only five minutes. Then no previous vestiges of the labours of civilized man were presented to view to diversify the gloomy prospect. The obstacles that were to be met at every step would have caused men less imbued with the spirit of loyalty to turn with disgust from the unpropitious scene, and retrace their steps to the land of plenty which they had left behind. But no hardships, however great, no privations, however severe, no difficulties, however appalling, were sufficient to deter from their purpose, the lion-hearted founders of the city, without a roof to shelter their defenceless heads, surrounded by a pathless forest, and frowned upon by the rugged rocks, in a country then unfavourable (because unprepared) for the operations of the plough, and subject to a long and rigorous winter. Yet, the prospect of all these accumulated difficulties and privations were unable to impair their loyalty, or swerve them from the path of duty. But how different is that scene at the present day. The city has a population of 30,000 souls, which the enterprise and activity of the inha-

bitants, and the liberality of the capitalists, are doing everything to increase. St. John is incorporated, and the city comprehends both sides of the harbour, four wards being in St. John, and two in Carlton, opposite ; each represented by an alderman and assistant alderman ; the mayor is appointed by the executive. Among the new edifices is a building for an exchange, a reading room, a police office, and a market — the lowest part of the building is occupied as a market, the rest as above stated. The building is highly creditable to the town. The St. John Commercial Bank, a new and beautiful building, constructed of the Shelburn stone, is the best and handsomest building in the city. The front is very beautiful.

The St. John Mechanic's Institute, (incorporated by Act of the General Assembly,) erected a building, and devoted the same to the promotion of Science and the Arts, and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The corner stone was laid on the 27th day of May, in the third year of the reign of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by his Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., and K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, etc., etc., 1840.

The Institute was established in December, 1838, and the first President was Beverley Robinson, Esq.

A new custom-house has commenced in Prince William Street. The plan of the architect and owner of the building, Mr. John Walker, gives 200 feet front on the street ; and it will be built to resemble the front of Carlton House, in London. The building will be occupied as a custom-house, bonded warehouse, and treasury office. There is also an extensive block of brick buildings now erecting south of the Exchange building. Among the private residences, I would notice particularly the mansion-house of the Hon. Judge Chipman, which has a very imposing site on the rise of land overlooking Prince William Street. The streets of St. John are laid out wide, and at right angles. Advantage has been taken of the rebuilding of the town to widen and lay out new streets, in most of which are very excellent buildings. The place wears an air of bustle and activity, which gives everything a cheerful aspect. Ship-building appears to be a leading branch of the business of St. John and the towns adjacent. Some of the best ships in the world are built in this port, loaded with timber, and sent to different ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the West Indies. The city contains several places of worship :—two Episcopal, two Presbyterian, two Wesleyan Methodist, two Baptist, and one Catholic churches.

The revenues of the city for the year 1840 were

£88,671, 4s. 6d. The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick (in St. John), incorporated by royal charter—capital £150,000, with power to increase to £300,000 ; President, Lewis Burns, Esq. ; Bank of New Brunswick in St. John—capital £100,000 ; President, Thos. Leavitt, Esq. Inhabited houses, north and south, 1418 ; families, 2652 ; individuals of both sexes in St. John, north, 9516 ; south, 9765 ; acres of cleared land, 1071. The barracks are in a delightful position, overlooking the harbour. The spring tides at St. John rise from 24 to 28 feet ; the body of the river is about 17 feet above low water mark. The city suffered much by fires in January 1837 ; the second in August, 1839 ; and the third in March, 1841. That on January 14th, 1837, took place on Saturday night. The fire commenced on Peter's Wharf, about nine o'clock in the evening, by which at least one-third of the commercial part of the city became a heap of smouldering ashes. The total amount of loss sustained was estimated at £250,000 ; the compass of the fire embracing two sides of Prince William Street, a front in Market Square, the east and west sides of St. John or Water Street, the South Market Wharf, east and west sides of Ward Street, north and south sides of Peter's Wharf, Johnson's Wharf, Church Street, and Princess Street. The number of buildings publicly noticed to have been destroyed was 108,

tenanted by 170 different interests ; besides an extensive range of wooden stores, occupied as waterrooms for heavy goods. The reflection of the fire was seen at and above Fredericton, a distance of 90 miles. The falling of burning paper and other materials in flames were noticed 9 miles from the city, and so alarming was the scene from this circumstance, that at one time fears were seriously entertained that the greater part of the city would be destroyed. The second fire was on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, August 1839, (the same day and hour of the week as the great fire in 1837.) The conflagration continued extending with unabating fury till nearly daylight on Sunday morning, sweeping away in its course every building in Nelson and Dock Streets, &c., &c. It is not at present known the full amount of loss from this awful conflagration. A far greater number of inhabited houses have been destroyed than by the great fire of 1837 ; and as they were mostly occupied by several families, it is calculated that nearly 3000 persons have been rendered houseless, nearly all of them being of the working class. The total amount of property destroyed, including buildings, merchandise and household effects, it is thought cannot fall far short of £200,000, but the sum at this time can only be conjectured. The burnt district of 1837 being si-

tuated to the southward of the Market Slip, the fire did not extend to that portion of the city.

The third distressing fire broke out about one o'clock on Wednesday morning (March 17, 1840.) The alarm bell aroused the citizens from their midnight slumbers, and the lurid flame which was at the hour discernible, directed them to the fatal spot. Nearly all the buildings destroyed were insured, as were also some of the merchants' stocks. Mr. James Malcolm was insured to the amount of £2000. The different engine and fire companies of the city, assisted by the engines from Portland and Carlton, exerted themselves with praiseworthy alacrity. To record the loss of life accompanying this sad calamity is the most painful part to relate. Mr. Matthew Holdsworth went to examine the scuttle on the roof, and unfortunately stepped into the hatchway and fell to the ground floor, a distance of thirty feet. He left a wife and two children. Also a person known by the name of Mr. Gibbloken, lost his wife and two children. The house was filled with smoke before the inmates were warned of their danger, and several of them escaped with difficulty. The painful circumstances attending this conflagration have cast a gloom over the community which has been rarely, if ever witnessed. Had it not been for the pipes and fire plugs of the St. John Water Company, this fire, disastrous

as it has been, would have extended yet farther, and laid a large and valuable business portion of the city once more in ruins. And the proprietors of that company, who have year after year struggled on against difficulties of no ordinary character, deserve the highest praise the city can bestow upon them. In defiance of the numerous obstacles which have almost wilfully been placed in their path, they have succeeded in furnishing the city with an abundant supply of water, but for which at this time the greater part of the inhabitants of St. John would have had to mourn over further loss of life, and the prostration of the commerce and prosperity of the city for a very long time. How impressively should it rivet on the attention of all, the important admonition,—“Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh.” By how uncertain a tenour do we hold life, property, and every earthly good, and yet, like every similar occurrence, it is to be feared that it will attract attention and observation for a little while and then will be forgotten.

PORTLAND is a thriving place, connected with St. John by a wooden bridge, but is not represented in its councils. It is the great ship-building quarter of St. John, and contains several foundries and manufactories. It presents at all times a scene of commercial bustle and mechanical labour. In Portland there

are three places of worship. It contains 445 inhabited houses, 1139 families ; total inhabitants, 6207. From Portland a suspension bridge was proposed to connect its heights with the Carlton shore, and a company, with a capital of £20,000 was formed for the purpose. A lofty wooden erection was placed at either end from which to suspend the chain bridge. From a defect in the manufactory, the latter, after being some days in position, and crossed by several foot passengers, fell early one morning, with a number of workmen who were completing the fastenings. Nothing now remains but the lofty wooden bridges alluded to. The company, after sinking £5,000, and the capital above mentioned, abandoned all intention of proceeding any further in the work. The total length of the bridge was to have been 1400 feet, of which the chain part was to constitute 450.

CARLTON is a village opposite the city of St. John. The locality of the town is much in its favour. The principal business done is in the ship and deal yards, and timber yards, while a number of new houses is being erected, which keeps carpenters busily employed. The fisheries, too, are a lucrative source of profit to the place, and brick-making is carried on rather extensively ; besides, there are several saw and grist mills running constantly. There is an Episcopal Church and a Dissenting Meeting-house. There is a

small steam-boat which plies between the city and this place, every quarter of an hour, remaining five minutes on either side. The arrangements with reference to this boat are equal to any I have met with in the British Provinces. The docks on both sides of the river are commodious and safe. Persons desirous of taking the St. Andrew coach would do well to cross over to Carlton on the preceding evening, and then gain the coach on the following morning. There is in Carlton 153 inhabited houses occupied by 260 families. Acres of cleared land, 90. It is 45 miles from St. George, 65 from St. Andrews, and about 86 from St. Stephens, which is on the lines.

LANCASTER is the next place the traveller passes through to St. Andrews. A large hill on the east side of the Musquash, and about a mile from the village of Ivanhoe, is composed of conglomerate which has been intensely heated by its proximity to an overlaying mass of trap lime. Stone appears on the opposite side of the river. A tract of land was purchased by some Americans for the purpose of quarrying marble from it. Like many other speculations of the kind, it proceeded no farther; notwithstanding good marble might be procured at the spot. The village of Ivanhoe belongs to the Lancaster Mill Company, who have here a very superior and powerful set of mills for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, and an incalcula-

ble amount of unemployed water power, The mills are 200 feet in length by 60 in breadth. The company own a tract of land containing upwards of 50,000 acres in connection with these mills, and from which they procure supplies of excellent timber. In the parish of Lancaster, there is a neat church, but very seldom is divine worship performed therein. There is 219 inhabited houses, 252 families, and 4446 acres of cleared land. From this place to St. George there is nothing worth noticing, as it is nothing more than a dense wood the whole distance of 30 miles, except about a dozen houses on the road side, occupied by individuals from Ireland.

SAINT GEORGE, or, as it is called by many, MAGAGUADAVIE, is situated to the eastward of St. Andrew, with St. Patrick's interposed. Its two principal settlements are placed, the one at the Upper and the other at the Lower falls of the Magaguadavie, a fine stream flowing through the county and parish, which issues from a series of fine large lakes of the same name, about 20 miles from the sea. The upper and smaller settlement is 7 miles distance from the lower, which again is situated at the head of the tide, 4 miles above the junction of the river Mascreen.

Few places in the Province afford a more singular and beautiful spectacle than the Magaguadavie Falls. The river, after descending from the mountains north-

ward, passes through a level and wide plain of intervale, and when it reaches the village is about 100 feet above the bed of the river below. And the main fall the water descends by five successive steps, in the distance of 500 yards, through a chasm averaging about 35 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Through this narrow gorge the whole contents of the river is poured out with a fury that defies description. The industry and ingenuity of man have considerably modified the appearance of this remarkable spot. It still, however, remains a most extraordinary hydraulic spectacle, and affords a power for turning machinery beyond computation. Having swept slowly along the valley above, the water is accumulated at the bridge over the top of the falls, it is then thrown by its own weight into the deep and narrow opening below, where spouting from cliff to cliff, and twisting its foaming column to correspond with the rude windings of the passage, it falls in a torrent of froth into the tide below, or passing beneath the mills, its fury seems abated as it mingles with the dense spray floating above. There are six saw mills huddled together at this spot, and they appear like eagles' nests clinging to the rocks on each side. A considerable sum of money has been expended in their erection, and they are now in full operation. The deep cavities in the rocks are overhung with the alder and creeping evergreens, which seem to be placed

there for the purpose of decorating one of nature's wild performances. The low roofs of the mills are strongly contrasted with the massive rocks they occupy, and where they hold a precarious situation. The shelving piles of deals seem to mock the violence of the boiling pool beneath. Such is the power of habit—the sawyer, careless of danger, crosses the plank across the gorge, and ventures where his life depends upon an inch of space. Of this I have frequently been an eye witness, (my house being near the Falls.) These falls, if the scenery in its neighbourhood possessed no other charm, would amply repay the admirer of nature for any expence or inconvenience he might incur in visiting them, and in England this village would be a place of annual and crowded resort. There are three places of divine worship at the village, and one at the Upper Falls. The parish contains, including the Le Tang, Le Fete, and Mascreen settlements, 363 inhabited houses ; 380 families, and persons, 2422 ; and acres of cleared land, 4097.

About 3 miles up the river there is a settlement, chiefly agricultural, named Mascreen, and consisting principally of Scottish Highlanders, from Perth, Sutherland, and Caithness-shires, and their ramifications. It is situated at and near the mouth of the river, stretching for several miles along the south side of the bay, and terminating one of its inlets, called Le Fete

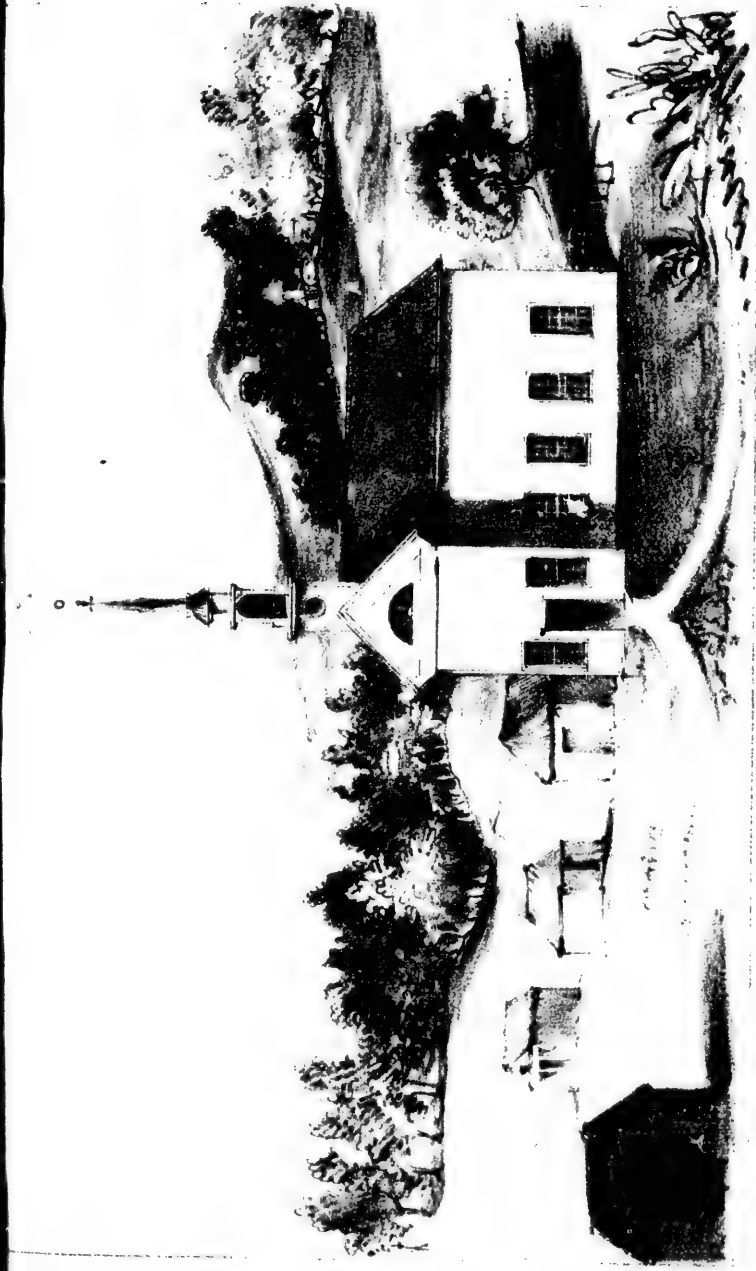
Passage. In this settlement there has been a neat church erected ; in June 1839, it remained in a very unfinished state, only being rough boarded. At this time the inhabitants were unexpectedly visited by the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, (missionary) from the King's County, 27 miles from the city of St. John. Inasmuch as this people had not been favoured with more than half-a-dozen sermons during the last year, they gladly engaged Mr. A. for one year, at the end of which period the whole of the people unanimously came forward and not only chose but appointed Mr. C. Atkinson to be their pastor, with a promise of £100 per annum. The engagement with Mr. A. is as follows :—

We the undersigned General Committee of the Presbyterian Church in this place, being destitute of a regular Minister, have, in consideration of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, giving (during the three years he has been in this province, and more particularly the last year in which he has officiated as our Minister,) the undeniable proofs of his sincerity, zeal and ability, in the work of the Ministry, chosen and appointed the said Mr. Atkinson to be the Pastor of the above Church, with the entire approbation of the congregation. And we trust Mr. A. will continue to have the respect and love of his people which he has already obtained, and that his valuable labours may more

than ever be appreciated by those who may henceforth have the pleasure of sitting under his Ministry. Signed, June, Anno Domini 1840, and the third of the reign of her most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. George M'Kenzie, Esq. ; Peter M'Diarmid, Esq. ; Hugh M'Leod, sen. ; Donald M'Kenzie ; Archibald M'Vicars ; George M'Vicars ; Thomas Lailand. Mascree, St. George, N.B.

The above appeared in the *St. John Courier and Christian Reporter*, in June, A.D. 1840.

After Mr. A. was appointed to this church, he used every means to have it completed. In May and October, 1840, he collected upwards of £20 in the city of St. John, and £35 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, both of which sums have been paid into the hands of the Committee already mentioned, and which also appeared in St. John papers to that effect. The church still remains in an unfinished state. In connection with this place is a small settlement called L. Tang, which is inhabited by a few Scotch families who left their country about twenty years back, (viz. Argyleshire.) L. Tete, with the above settlements, are in the parish of St. George. From this place to St. Andrew's, is about 20 miles, to which place there is nothing worthy of notice, it being chiefly one dense wood, until you come within 5 miles of the town.



MASCREE KIRK.

Rev. C. Atkinson, A.M.,

CHAPTER VI.

THE local situation of St. Andrew's, as a frontier town, bordering on the United States, renders its population of a more fluctuating character. The data from which calculations alone can be made on this point being thus vacillating, the estimates themselves, from one period to another, must in a corresponding degree partake of the uncertainty. It is calculated the population of the town has decreased at least one-fourth since 1830, from a combination of causes, and one circumstance which has of late years operated as a check to the prosperity of the town, and led to the dispersion of many families, is the number of rivers in its neighbourhood, viewed in connexion with a change of sys-

tem which has taken place in the shipment of their produce. On these rivers an extensive trade in the staple commodity of the colony is pursued. Numerous saw mills have been erected on them, and many hundred thousands of tons of timber are every year floated down them. This produce is eventually carried to the West Indies in the shape of boards and shingles, and to several parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. It will be obvious that the whole of this trade would centre in St. Andrews, were its position like that of St. John, at the embouchure of a large river, and the only large one in the whole country emptying itself into the sea. Instead of this, St. Andrew's is placed on a bay about 20 miles long, and nearly half as much broad, and into this spacious bay three rivers, the St. Croix or Schudiah, at one end, the Maguagadavie at the other, and the Digdegnash in the middle, besides smaller streams, disembogue their waters. The country portion of St. Andrew's parish is in the course of gradual but accelerating occupation, by industrious emigrants and their offspring. Inhabited houses, 509; families, 617; acres of cleared land, 5309. There is one Episcopal Church, one Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan Church—each have a minister—as well as a Roman Catholic Chapel.

ST. STEPHENS is the next place that is worthy of our notice. It lies by the road 25 miles from St.

Andrew's, and is a very thriving parish. It touches on the St. Croix on its left bank at the head of the ship navigation, and being on its western border skirted by the same bounding river; this parish combines within itself the pursuits of agriculture, lumbering, and commerce. Mill Town, about three miles towards the United States, is in the same parish. In the former place there is an Episcopal, and a Wesleyan Church, at Mill Town, so called on account of the great number of saw mills. There is a Wesleyan and Catholic Church at each place. There is a toll-bridge which takes over to the State of Maine. St. Stephens is opposite to Calais, in the above-mentioned State. Inhabited houses, 495; families, 579; acres of cleared land, 4225.

ST. JAMES is the next parish. This is altogether an inland parish, and the only one in the county that is not nigh the salt water, touching St. Stephens on one side, and St. David's on the other. It stretches northward into the interior until it joins the county of York. I rode through this as well as those annexed to it in June, 1839. Inhabited houses in this parish, 179; families, 181; and 4499 acres of cleared land.

ST. DAVID'S is the next parish, which is an excellent farming district, and contains 171 inhabited houses, 175 families, and 4886 acres of cleared land.

ST. PATRICK'S joins the above parish and is about

the same in population, but exceeds it in superficial extent. The first settlers of this place were soldiers from some Scottish Highland Regiments, disbanded after the close of the American revolutionary war. It is more rocky and hilly than the other parishes, but the soil in most places is good, and in the upper part of the parish inferior to none in the country. It is intersected by the Digdegnash and Moannexo streams. There are 294 inhabited houses, and 303 families, with 5206 acres of cleared land. There is a Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist Church in the parish.

PENNFELD is the next parish I shall notice. This place is situated to the eastward of St. George, and obtained its name from a number of families who emigrated from the United States, and who belonged to the Society of Friends. Its soil is excellent, and its coast is indented by L. Tang and Beaver Harbours. At this place I preached every other Sabbath for a considerable time, it being only 6 miles from St. George. During my visits to this parish, I was kindly entertained by Joseph Knight, Esq., J.P., who always took great care that not only myself but my horse should not want. There is in this parish 168 inhabited houses, and 170 families, with 2235 acres of cleared land. The last named parishes, except that of St. Andrews, viz., St. George, St. Stephens, St. James, St. David's, St. Patrick's, and Pennfield, the

male population go in the winter into the woods for the purpose of lumbering, without which many would not be able to raise their numerous families. The plan of these winter campaigns is as follows :—An enterprising farmer enters into an engagement with a timber merchant, whereby the person with whom the farmer makes his engagement furnishes him and his gang or gangs, of twelve or more men each, with provisions and other necessities, taking for the same the timber and saw logs of the farmer, and in spring pays him the balance due for whatever quantity of timber he has furnished him with. During their stay in the forest of spruce and pine, the men raise for themselves small huts with boughs and trunks of trees, and cover them with spruce bark, one for the oxen, one for sleeping in, and a third for cooking. The two latter are divided by a stout plank bench running length ways from end to end ; they overspread the whole nearly two feet thick with the pliant and ever green twigs of the hemlock, and by a very large fire defy the uttermost efforts of the sternest North American Winter and the wild beasts which by chance may surround them. Having erected their domicile, the sound of the axe daily reverberates through the dense wood. How bow the sturdy maple, spruce, etc., beneath the stroke !

The oxen haul the timber, as soon as it is cut down,

on the slippery surface of the beaten snow, to the nearest brook, one of the feeders of the nearest river, where it is yarded on the ice until the grand break-up of the ice, which is about the beginning of April, in which month—

“ The winter's nearly gone, the earth has lost
Her snow-white robes, and now no more her frost
Candies the grass, or casts an icy cream
Upon the silver lake or crystal stream.”

When the vast body of snow that overspreads the country, swells the various streams into impetuous torrents, carrying the ponderous produce of these romantic winter expeditions down into the main rivers, I have seen rafts, in proceeding from Fredericton, &c. of from 12,000 to 18,000 tons of timber; and I have known the Maguagadavie (at which village I resided two years) covered with a floating bridge which reached a considerable distance, and which was bending its course to the mouth of the Mascreen river, at which place there were several ships to receive it.

CAMPO BELLO, although an island in the Passamaquoddy Bay, is in this county (Charlottee.) It is 2 miles long, and about 2 in breadth. Its longest diameter is from north to south, and whether considered on account of its fine harbours, fisheries, or timber, is extremely valuable.

The whole of the eastern shore is bold and lofty ; frightful, needle-shaped cliffs, and shelving masses of slate descend into the sea so perpendicularly, that in foggy weather vessels might be thrown by the waves against the cliffs, before any danger could be apprehended. Instead of the overhanging precipice, the west side of Campo Bello has a gentle slope towards the shore, where the inhabitants have made considerable progress in agriculture. Inhabited houses, 111 ; families, 132 ; acres of cleared land, 1000.

Friars Head is a considerable cliff on the south side of the harbour, at Welshpool. West Onaddy light on the American shore, stands on a low cliff. Between Quebec and this island, the tides run with great rapidity ; and as the channel, at low tide, has no more than two feet of water, and contains a number of dangerous rocks, the navigation is almost impracticable, except at high water. This island is owned by Captain Owen, R.N., who resides at Welshpool. It contains 111 inhabited houses, 132 families, and there is 1000 acres of cleared land. It is about 16 miles from St. Andrews, and 8 miles from Deer Island. This island is upwards of 12 miles long, and about 3 miles broad. I preached two sermons on the island, 24th April, 1840. The south side of the island presents a chain of low hills, composed of trap rock and broken slate. These hills are scattered over an inclined plane, extending to the shore, which is singularly indented

and occasionally occupied by beds of sand and gravel. Sometimes projecting masses of rock extend into the sea, affording fine harbours for boats and other small craft. This side of the island is also sheltered by a great number of small islands, scattered along the shore. Many of the hills are naked, others, and the valleys, are covered with a light growth of birch and spruce. Many are the inducements offered for the inhabitants to cultivate the soil, and a number of fine farms have been cleared, but as fishing is considered to be the most profitable employment, they have been much neglected.

The next is Indian Island, about 7 miles from the latter. It was with great difficulty that I could reach this place. The sea runs very heavy between here and the Wolves—six islands so called, which are of considerable magnitude, and are well known to the mariner for having been the scene of many shipwrecks. They are situated very unfavourably for the navigation of the coast. Indian island is about a mile or so long, and three quarters of a mile broad. I landed on the south side, about 2 o'clock on Saturday the 25th April, 1840. At the request of the inhabitants, I preached at 3 o'clock and 7. This island is included with that of Deer Island, and several of the small islands. Indian Island is about one mile from Moose Island, on the American side, on which there is a beautiful town called Eastport, in which I have se-

veral times preached, and received great kindness from the people. This island is about 6 miles broad, and is in the county of Washington, and the state of Maine. It is impossible to conceive a more interesting sight than is presented in this bay during the summer season. (It is similar to the scene presented on the northern coast of Scotland in the months of July and August, which I had the pleasure of viewing in 1826, between Stronsay and Ronaldshay Island.) Boats and vessels becalmed and carried away by the tide, are at one instant hidden by the blackened rock or the green foilage of some small island. At another they glide from behind the curtain, and appear struggling with the overwhelming current. Frequently several hundreds of boats, huddled together, and practising a deadly deception on the haddock and cod, from a signal given by the tide, draw up their anchors and hasten to the shore. The silence of evening is broken by the sound of the Indian's gun, levelled with fatal aim at the rising porpoise. The hallow sound of the "loon's" note is discordant with the scream of the gull. Here the glassy surface of the water is broken by a shoal of herring; yonder the spouting grampus is blowing up the spray in preparation for another dive. Perched on the rock, and armed with a pin kook, baited with a shrimp, the fisherman's boy can fill a large bag with herrings sooner than a dozen of scientific anglers could it replenish with trout during a

whole season. The sea is alive with fish, its surface with human beings, and the air with feathered tribes.

The next island worthy of notice is Grand Manan, which is a large and beautiful island, situated about 12 miles south from Campo Bello and West Onoddy Head, and 16 miles from the American shore. It is 24 miles long and about 5 miles in breadth, its longest diameter being from north-east to south-west. The north-west side of the island lies nearly upon a straight line, notwithstanding several high headlands that advance into the sea. It is inhabited on this side, which presents a level front of overhanging cliffs and lofty mural precipices of majestic grandeur and beauty. Between the main land and the island there is a very powerful current, both on the flood and ebb tide. When the wind is opposed to the currents, a heavy sea is soon produced, which by its violence is constantly undermining the rocks, and hastening their downfall. Deep caverns are worn out of the solid base of the lofty wall, which tumbles headlong into the sea beneath.

Along the south side of the main island are a number of smaller islands ; some of them are connected with each other by reefs of rocks, and bars of sand, which are covered by the sea at high water. The smaller islands afford shelter for vessels at all times. A number of ledges appear only at low water, others

are always covered by the sea ; to avoid them, the greatest care and experience are necessary on the part of the pilot. The largest of these small islands are inhabited ; and although the soil is scanty, fine crops of grain and potatoes are generally produced. It is from the excellent fisheries the inhabitants derive their chief support, and, therefore, a soil capable of successful cultivation is neglected. The season is short, and the frosts appear early in the autumn ; but vegetation is rapid, and fine fields of ripe wheat may be seen in the month of August. Inhabited houses in Grand Manan are 154 ; families, 170 ; cleared land 2671 acres.

A small sailing vessel visits the island from St. Andrew's twice a week. In the fishing season, a great number of American vessels attend at this time. In fine weather, the surface of the water around the island is covered with these craft, and a more singular and lively scene can scarcely be presented than the panorama of Northern Head. This fishery is of great value to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Nearly all the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, and along the coast, present to the north steep or perpendicular cliffs, while on the south sides, they descend by a gradual slope down to the sea.

This circumstance has arisen from the collections of diluvial debris formed in the eddies made by these prominences, and is exactly similar to those occurring

daily in rivers, upon a much smaller scale. A dreadful fire broke out in August, 1839, by which the Episcopal Church was entirely consumed. There are 154 inhabited houses, 170 families, and 2671 acres of cleared land.

CHAPTER VII.

THE road from St. Andrew's to Fredericton is through the Brockways, Harveys, and Hanavelle settlements. The first of these is in York County. From the Digdognash to this place there are but few settlers ; there is a fair proportion of good land, but much of it lies between two rivers, and which is flat and low, and unfit for cultivation. Between this place and the Harvey settlement, there is a beautiful district of excellent land, all held and owned in a wilderness state by the proprietors. The Harvey settlement is composed of English and Scotch emigrants. A few years ago they suffered severe hardships and privations, but at present they are in comfortable dwellings, and making great clearings in the woods. From here to

the Hanwell settlement, the road passes through much good farming land, with several patches of swamps and barrens, and some ranges of stony ground, which reach near the Crina Lake. This settlement consists of about 20 families, from the Emerald Isle. From this place to Fredericton, the land is thickly studded with heavy hemlock and spruce, and the road leads near the Oronocto Lake till the traveller reaches the seat of Government. From Fredericton to Woodstock is quite level for about five miles when it ascends, and proceeds along an elevated tract of country, passing several excellent farms, and a large body of intervale and islands of that description, which for a great distance are concealed from the view of the traveller, until at length Sugar Island and others at Keswick Creek, open upon his view, and present a panorama, which, for richness and beauty, is not to be exceeded in the Province. The land, over which the road extends, is of considerable altitude; and, underneath our feet, as it were, is spread out the beautiful level country, at the entrance of the valley of Keswick; while the ridge of that name in the rear of the Bluff, facing the river, extends away on his left, until it is lost in the distant forest that bounds the horizon beyond it. Opposite Keswick Bluff, there is a large body of intervale on the right bank of the river, which has been produced by some counter current when the river was at a higher level

than at present similar to that which deposited the strata upon which Fredericton is built. There are several fine farms, forming a settlement that is called French Village.

A few miles beyond it there is an Indian Village, consisting of houses built for the Aborigines of the country, and which they inhabit; still retaining, however, their native wild and untameable, yet inoffensive disposition. There has been considerable improvement made on this line of road during the last three years, with a view to confine the post communication to Woodstock on the side of the river, but from just beyond the French Village, it passes through much poor land, that which is not occupied possessing little inducement for settlers, until it reach Longs, 16 miles from Fredericton, where at present the road crosses a rapid and dangerous ferry, and is carried along through Queensberry and Southampton, on the opposite side of the St. John to Woodstock. On passing through the parish of Douglas, which lies near Keswick, there are a number of fine farms on each side of the road. An improvement has of late been made on this line.

On both sides of the Keswick, there are large bodies of intervale with about 100 fine farms, with a numerous population. This is a fine farming country, and is well adapted for pasturage or raising grain. It was subject in former years to early frosts

but as the Province becomes cleared they are less frequent. During the past year large quantities of excellent grain have been raised in the vicinity of Keswick—one individual alone having obtained a hundred bushels from five of seed.

Keswick Ridge commences at the Cross Roads, as they are called, and runs in a north-west direction. It is five miles in length, and one and a half wide, lying between Keswick Creek and the Scotch settlement. The Ridge is an elevated district, and is composed of good land, well adapted for the cultivation of trees. There are a number of good farms on the Ridge, two places of worship, two excellent schools, and others in various parts of this interesting portion of the Province.

About three miles from Scotch Lake is the Scotch Settlement, consisting of about twenty families. The land is good in this settlement, but is chiefly owned by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

About 20 miles from the Seat of Government, on the western side of the river, close to Longs, commences the Parish of Prince William. The land near this place is not favourable for agriculture. Inhabited houses in Prince William, 149 ; families, 151 ; and 3320 acres of cleared land.

The next place worthy of notice is the town of Woodstock, which is composed of three villages. At

the lower village at what is termed the Corner, the road turns off at a right angle, and passing through Richmond, where another crosses it, forming what is called Scotch Corner; it extends to the American Post, called Houltad. The boundary line, as at present existing, passes within sight of this place, which is commanded by an elevated ridge called Park's Hill. The second village, at the Creek, is connected with the lower village by a bridge that crosses the Meduxnikik; the third is about two miles beyond it, where are the Court-house and Gaol, and residence of the High Sheriff of the County. There are a number of good buildings and stores at Woodstock, also a Branch of the Commercial Bank is established. Woodstock is 40 miles from Fredericton, and is the capital of the County of Carlton. It contains 482 inhabited houses, 520 families, and 9757 acres of cleared land.

A few miles northward of the Meduxnikik, and extending up the river, is the settlement of Jackson-town, which embraces a very superior tract of country, which is laid out in tiers parallel with the bend of the river. There is a large population in Jacksontown, among whom are many independent farmers. The road from Woodstock, as has already been observed, passes through this settlement, and cross roads from the river intersect it at different places. The former is expected to become the main post road in this quarter, and travellers will thus avoid several bad hills

that are on the line in front. At present it extends, and will continue to pass through the Williamstown settlement where that of Jacksontown terminates. The road through Williamstown settlement passes over a most fertile and level district. The land between the river and the Williamstown and Jacksontown settlements is of excellent quality, and embraces the parishes of Wakefield and Wicklow. Inhabited houses, 330 ; families, 355 ; acres of cleared land, 6650. In that of Wicklow, 115 inhabited houses, 129 families, and 2500 acres of cleared land.

Nine miles from Woodstock, the road from Jacksontown in which those from the different tiers in that settlement concentrate, intersects the present mail rout in front of the river. Near the white meeting-house at Wakefield, five miles from this, there is an elevated tract of country, commanding a fine view of the extensive intervalle on the opposite side of the river. The upland in this section of the province, extending beyond the boundary line to the westward, is of a most fertile character.

On the Pekagomik there are excellent settlements ; some farms have near an hundred acres of cleared land. In the rear there is abundance of ungranted land, although much that has been cleared on each side has not been granted. Near the Shiktahawk and the Munquad, there is a great quantity of ungranted

land. Thirty-six miles above Woodstock, the land is of a superior quality, but that near the river is taken up. At the mouth of the River de Chute, there are falls of about eight feet perpendicular height that prevent boats from ascending.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN this chapter the reader will have an accurate account of the New Brunswick Coal Field. When the condition of Great Britain is compared with that of other nations, less favoured with coal and the metals, it will be perceived how much mankind have been improved in their moral and secular state by use of the substances found only in the earth. And, when the present happiness of civilized countries is contrasted with the condition of those barbarous nations whose axe and arrow are made of stone, some idea even at a single glance may be formed of the power and wealth which have been drawn from the bosom of this planet. Should an inquiry be made into the cause of the exalted state of the parent country, and the sources from which her commerce has been derived, and is now supported, it will be found that the vast and various productions of her mines are the chief support of her manufacturing industry, and the great centre of supply for almost every nation upon the earth. When Coal is viewed in all its relations to man-

kind, the mind is filled with astonishment at its effects. To coal, the generation of steam, the multiplied operations in manufactories, the great improvements in all kinds of machinery, the vast saving of animal strength, the diminution of human pain and labour, and the majestic strides of civilization, owe their origin. Coal possesses the power of transmuting ships and land carriages into animals, capable of performing the greatest feats of strength without relaxation or repose. Through its influence directed to the production of steam, vessels now ply between Great Britain and America in a shorter space of time than had been ever before anticipated, and the inhabitants of countries far remote from each other are now brought into frequent and neighbourly intercourse.

Were the bituminous treasures of England exhausted, her manufactories would fail, her trade cease to exist, and the nation would gradually retrograde into a state of ancient barbarity.

When we consider that a large proportion of the power of steam is applied to move machinery, and that the amount of work now done by machinery in this country (England) has been supposed to be equivalent to that of between three or four hundred millions of men by direct labour, we are almost stunned at the influence of coal and iron and steam upon the fate and fortunes of the human race. It is

on the rivers—and the boatman may repose on his oars ; it is on the highway—and begins to extend itself along the courses of land conveyances ; it is at the bottom of the mines, a thousand or more feet under ground below the earth's surface ; it is in the mills and in the workshops of the trades ; it rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints, &c. &c. Should the advancement of this power be as rapid during the next twelve years as it has been during the same term of years that is gone by, it seems as if man would be indulged with a long holiday, having nothing to do but to gaze upon his own inventions, for they are neither few nor small—"Man hath found out many inventions."—SOLOMON.

Having given a brief outline of the gem itself, with its various qualities, I shall proceed to the mine out of which it can be obtained.

The great coal mine of the province of New Brunswick, which I am about to explain, is situated between the primary rocks on the County of Charlotte and the King's County, on the Straits of Northumberland, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Only the south and south east sides of this coal field have yet been explored ; the west, the north, and the north-east sides still remain to be examined, and the limits thereof in the latter directions, yet remain unknown.

The division of this coal field, situated southward of

St. John, is the segment of a large circle described between the Keswick above Fredericton, and the Ocnabog, below Grangetown, and touching at Shin Creek and the head of the Oromocto. Its south-eastern side extends along the trap and syenite rocks of Springfield, and the dividing line between King's, Queen's, Westmoreland, and Kent Counties, to the Straits of Northumberland, from one of the branches of the Oromocto to the St. John, and from thence eight miles eastward of the entrance of the Joashademoak. This coal field extends in a northerly direction to Bathurst, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and from Bathurst along the coast to Shediac, which may be estimated at 70 miles.

Until the north-east side of this vast coal tract is explored, it would be impossible to give an accurate account of its area ; but it may for the present be considered equal to five thousand square miles!!! This tract may, perhaps, bear the reputation of being one of the largest coal fields ever discovered on the globe. This vast expanded tract in every part abounds in tropical plants, many of which have evidently been changed into enduring beds of coal, while others have been converted into different kinds of mineral matter, and form the most faithful record of the changes this earth has undergone since it first came from the hands of its Supreme Architect.

To distinguish this extensive tract from the West-

morland district and other coal fields in the British Provinces. It is designated by the name of the "Great New Brunswick Coal Field," which for its magnitude and wealth, will be better known, long after its first geological pioneer has ceased to travel over its surface.

I shall now proceed to give an account of the Westmorland Coal Field. There is a great difficulty in fixing the bounds of this coal field on account of a part of its surface being covered with new red sandstone and other deposits of more recent formation, the strata of which thin off in such a manner as to leave the line of demarcation obscure. It has been stated that, beginning at the Harbour of Shediac, the Westmoreland Coal Field reaches along the shore eastward to Pedish River. It then extends along an irregular line southward, until it approaches the village of Sackville, and proceeding in a westerly direction, it meets the new sandstone near Dorchester Island—a line drawn from Shediac to the Petitcodiac, about 10 miles below the Bend, will mark its northern side. The coal field then becomes more narrow, and, crossing the river, maintains an average breadth of 10 miles, as it proceeds in a westerly direction, until it reaches Sussex Vale; here its extremity is forked; one branch is curved towards the north-west, until it meets the source of Studholme's Millstream; the other becomes very narrow, and disappears beneath

the conglomerate a few miles southward and westward of Sussex Church. The longest diameter of this coal field is upwards of 70 miles, and it will average 17 miles in breadth. It is by no means certain that coal is contained in every part of the area included within these limits, but as the out-cropping of the bituminous strata has been discovered in a number of situations, it is evident that it embraces vast quantities of coal, and is of the highest importance to the Province. It will not be expected from the limited time devoted to the exploration of this coal field, that a full and correct account of its extent, contents, and value, can be given at present. We nevertheless proceed to give such facts as have been discovered in confidence of receiving that support these pursuits so much require.

The rocks belonging to the Westmorland Coal Field are first observable between the upper settlements of Hammond River and the Kennebeckasis, where it enters Sussex Vale. Here they dip beneath the more recent formations of new red sand stone and conglomerate, already described, and which rests upon them unconformably, and the detritus common to the surface.

After passing a considerable area, the lines indicating the boundaries of this formation, proceed in an easterly direction towards the parish of Salisbury. On the road leading southward, and immediately after

ascending the high lands of Sussex, the sandstone and shales appear, and are intersected by the small streams passing downwards to the river. These rocks were examined at the farm of Mr. Allen Sheck, and other localities, and their bituminous nature distinguishes them from any other in this quarter. At the latter place there is a stratum of impure cannel coal, at least three feet in thickness, and from the quantities of this kind of coal mingled with the debris of the surface, it is evident that it exists in much greater quantities, and of a quality more pure in situations now concealed by beds of sand and other detrital matter. The carbonaceous stratum burns very freely, and contains a very considerable quantity of bitumen. But the quantity of ashes after combustion is almost equal in bulk to the quantity of coal used, notwithstanding its specific gravity is much diminished. The ashes contain much carbonate of lime, and will be found excellent for manure. The out-cropping of the coal may be considered as having been ascertained extending in a north-east direction from the starting point and along a distance of six miles. And although the largest and most important beds of coal remain undiscovered, from circumstances already noticed, yet an advancement is made towards their developement. Fifteen miles from the mouth of Pollet River, small seams of coal appear in its bed. The strata here dip northward at a small angle. Coal is also found two

miles farther southward, and mixed with the gravel and sand, having evidently been transported from the outer-cropping of some vein in this vicinity, and by the same cause that produced the detritus where it is buried. The coal appearing in small quantities on the surface at the head of Pollet River, is of the bituminous and common variety, and that it is abundant in the concealed strata beneath, appears very evident, but the almost horizontal position of the rocks, and the wilderness condition of the country, render its discovery very difficult without resorting to boring.

These remarks are also applicable to Coverdale River and Turtle Creek. These streams terminate in this part of the coal field, and are crossed by its strata, at least ten miles southward of the Petitcodiac, and the same indications of coal exist eastward of the main river.

At the head of Turtle Creek, and about ten miles north-north-west of Shepoddy, the coal again appears at the surface, and may be followed along this wilderness tract of country several miles.

One Lot, No. 3. the property of Mr. William Stevens, and about a mile from a new road and path connecting Hopewell and Hillsbro' a quantity of channel-coal was found in the bottom of a small ravine. Upon closer examination, a stratum about ten feet in thickness is seen where the rocks have been uncovered by the water of a brook, but the surface is

too thickly covered with detritus, the forest, and decayed trees, to allow of any correct measurement, nor can the dip be ascertained without the application of considerable time and labour.

From the drift coal found in the small brooks and in the soil, it is certain that there are other beds a little farther southward. Coal strata also appears on the next lot occupied by Mr. William Baizley, and upon ungranted lands farther eastward.

That there is abundance of coal in this district cannot admit of any doubt, and before many years have elapsed, it will be applied to the numerous objects it is calculated to support. Besides being abundant, the coal here is much superior in quality to any found along the outline of out-cropping.

The bituminous mineral, when taken from the surface, where it is exposed to the decomposing influence of atmospheric agents, is always much inferior to that taken from mines.

This coal kindles quickly and burns with a splendid white flame, affording much heat and light. Pieces taken at the distance of three feet below the surface are found to possess the fat caking qualities, as they are called. The proportions of carbon, hydrogen, and azote differ in different specimens. It affords a greater quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas than any of the imported varieties, and is therefore admirably adapted for lighting buildings and streets. The earthy

matter varies in quantity from twelve to twenty-five per cent., and the ashes contain carbonate of lime.

The out-cropping at the above locality is within five hundred yards of the trap rock and the syenite already described, and which form a high and steep declivity along its southern side to the distance of ten miles. A highly bituminous shale that burns with a beautiful flame, is placed beneath, and also reposes upon the coal. In proceeding in a north easterly direction, the sandstone and shales of the coal measures cross the Petitecodiac from ten to fifteen miles below the Bend.

On the road leading from the bridge, and on the west side of the Mamramcook River, and in the high grounds of the Peninsula, the rocks of the coal field are partially uncovered. Nearly opposite Dorchester, four miles from the main road, cannel coal was discovered in Autumn, 1839.

The first stratum of coal is near a small brook, and is twenty inches thick. The second is about eighty yards farther south, and is twenty two inches in thickness. This stratum is immediately succeeded by argillo-calcareous shale, capable of combustion. Forty yards still farther south, there is another stratum four feet in thickness, and superior in quality to any other at present discovered here. The course of this stratum is east by south, and the dip is south by west 35 degrees. This coal has the hardness of

anthracite, but possesses most of the common properties of the bituminous mineral. It ignites readily, and burns with a white lambent flame. When it is first taken from the earth, it is very hard, and slightly sonorous, but by being exposed to the weather for any considerable time, it decomposes down in thin scales. It is of a dark brown colour, and the best kind is streaked with solid bituminous matter yielding an odour, when rubbed, like that of carburetted hydrogen. It retains the heat a long time after the flame has subsided, but the quantity of ashes produced is very great, and containing a considerable quantity of the carbonate of lime. The ashes of the most kinds will afford excellent manure, and the rock enough bitumen for calcination. A pound of the best coal from this place yields four cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas, it is therefore like that north of Shepody, admirably adapted for lighting cities. A small quantity of coal has been discovered four miles from the mouth of the Shadouac River, and upon examination the Westmorland coal-field was found to extend to the south side of the harbour of Mediac, the dip of the strata at this place is north twenty-five degrees, east seven.

The rocks from the Bend of Petitcodiac, to the Belleveaux Village are chiefly new red sandstone ; and there are but few situations, even in the deepest parts of the ravines, where the strata belonging to

the coal series are uncovered ; the surface being occupied by the former rock of the detritus derived from it. Some information has been received of indications of coal at Fredericton's Brook or branch of Weldon's Creek, emptying into the Petitcodiac between its mouth and the Bend. The first indications of coal were observed near a meadow, formed by an ancient beaver-dam, about three miles from the river, and the same distance from its confluence with the Memramcook. The strata are intersected by the stream, and run nearly east and west, with a general dip to the south. The coal was found most abundant above the beaver-dam, and exists in several separate strata, the largest of which is about nine feet in thickness. The quality of this coal is superior to that of the Memramcook or Stephen's Farm. A quantity of it was collected and fired in the bed of the stream ; it ignited readily and burned with great splendour. Advantage may be taken of the brook in searching for the thickest beds of coal. In the month of July the water may be confined by a dam above and the sand moulders, &c. removed at a small expense.

The strata, to the distance of a mile and a half, may be laid bare ; and the site where they contain the richer deposits of the bituminous mineral, could be ascertained without difficulty, with the fullest confidence of success in working them.

It is of the greatest importance, in deciding upon

the site wherein to open a coal mine, to determine with accuracy where the greatest number of favourable circumstances exist. In the first place, it is necessary that there should be one or more coal strata, of sufficient extent to ensure a full supply ; and each stratum must be sufficiently thick to compensate the expense of sinking shafts, striking levels, &c. The kind and quality of the coal must be considered, and the demand justly estimated. The consumption of coal must not only be continued, but must constantly increase. The draining of mines adds much to the expense of working them ; and, therefore, protection from the influx of water into the adits should become fully studied.

It is but seldom that an out-cropping of any magnitude appears at the surface ; and it is necessary, on account of the loose matter spread over the rocks and superficial beds, to bore downwards to considerable depths, in order to ascertain where the richest deposits are situated. That there is abundance of this useful mineral in New Brunswick, is now no longer problematical ; for it may be seen in thick strata exposed to the light of day, and only requires a moderate degree of enterprise to bring it to bear upon the demands of the country, and the support of those national energies it is capable of sustaining. As an instance, it may be mentioned, that from the knowledge of the existence of deposits of coal capable of

yielding gas in large quantities, a proposition has already been made to light the city of St. John from this source ; nor can the time be far distant when other and more important objects will be gained from the mineral wealth of the Province of New Brunswick.

Before I conclude this chapter, I would observe, that the General Mining Association of London have a lease for sixty years of all the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia. But notwithstanding coal, and iron, and other valuable minerals are abundant in that Province, the Association hitherto has deemed it most advantageous to work only the coal mines of Sidney and Pictou. The Province receives £4000 per annum, or 20,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, and 2s. for every chaldron raised above that quantity. It is from this source that the whole of the casual revenue is derived.

At Sydney, upwards of 500 men, three steam-engines, and 90 horses, are constantly employed, and during the year 1839, the miners produced no less, than 70,000 tons of coal. At Pictou, 6 steam-engines, 100 horses, and 500 men are employed ; and in 1839, 48,000 tons of coal were exported from that place, to the United States, and the British Ports along the coast.

As the demand for coals is rapidly encreasing, the Association has not only laid out the great profits

arising from the mines, but also other capital. The Company have opened other new shafts, laid down expensive rail-roads, &c. in order to meet the increasing demand. It is from these circumstances that persons unacquainted with the fact have supposed that the Association has not realized the interest of the great amount expended; but when these works are completed they will return great profits. It does not appear that the price of labour has any effect upon the working of the Pictou and Sydney Mines; the scarcity of labour only is complained of; and the miners earn from seven to ten shillings per day, each, admitting the low estimate of 1,000,002 tons to be the annual amount of the Sydney and Pictou Mines; the yearly amount of profit received by the Association will be £30,000. It is obvious that the coal mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not only of provincial importance, but also the richest sources of the nation.

CHAPTER IX.

IN this chapter an account will be given of the rivers, lakes, streams, &c., in the province. In a preceding chapter I have noticed, that the province of New Brunswick extends from its south-west point on the Island of Grand Manaan at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44. 40., long. 67. 10., to the 48th degree of north latitude, and is bounded southerly by that bay and an isthmus of about 15 miles in width, which separates the Bay of Fundy from the Bay of Verte, on the eastern coast, where is the termination of its southern line in lat. 46., long.* 64. &c. &c., (see page 3.)

I shall now observe that the principal rivers to the northward is the Restigouche, which empties into the Bay Chaleur, and running south-west about fifty miles, terminates near the sources of the Riviere Verte, which empties into the St. John, near the junction with the Madawaska river, and where it suddenly turns off in a southerly direction. Another branch of the Restigouche heads near Grand River, which unites with the St. John at a short distance lower down.



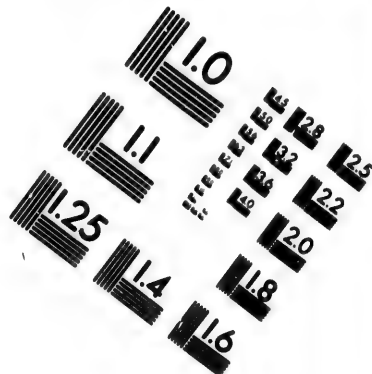
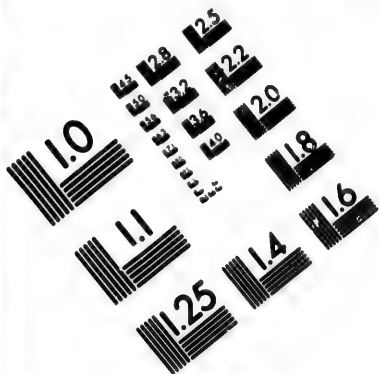
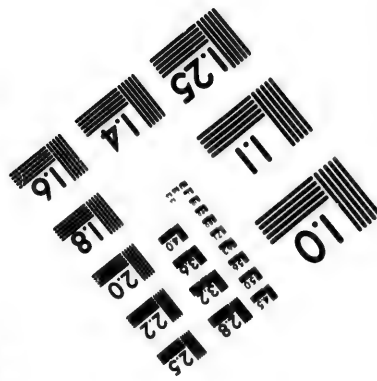
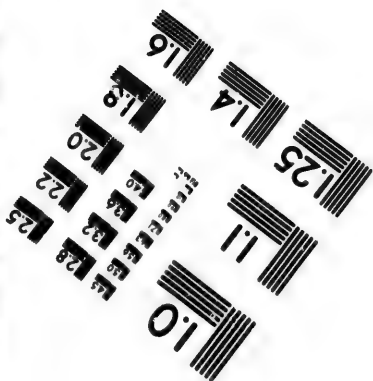
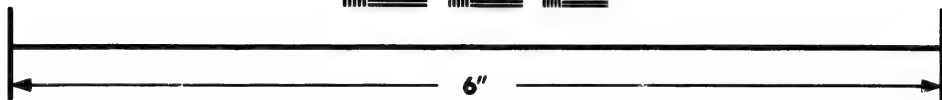
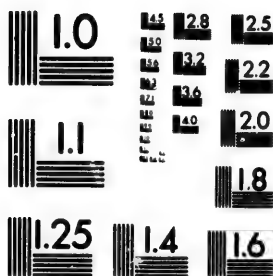


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The next river of importance in that quarter is the Miramichi, which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in lat. 47., long. 65., and running in a south-west direction about 30 miles, sends off a branch called the North West, and continues its course in its original direction to Boiestown, 40 miles from Fredericton, where it suddenly turns to the westward, and branches off into the Pexas and Little South West Rivers, one of which heads near the Tobique, and the other near the Shiktahawk rivers, which discharge themselves into the St. John, nearly 200 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy. There are the Renous and St. Bartholomews, and a number of other tributary streams and rivers which fall into the main branch of the Miramichi. Between the Miramichi river and the Restigouche, at the bottom of a deep indent in the bay. The Bay Chaleur, is Nipisiguit harbour, at present called Bathurst. The Great and Middle Nipisiguit form a junction, the village of Bathurst being situated on the Peninsula thus caused, within twenty miles of Bathurst. The country is watered by the Caraquet, Pokamouche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Bartibog, and other minor rivers. The Richibucto, another river on the eastern coast, empties into the Straits of Northumberland, about 30 miles to the southward of the Miramichi, and runs in a south-west direction until it separates into two branches, one of which heads near the Salmon River of Grand Lake, and the other

near the head of the New Canaan River, which falls into the Washademoac. There are other minor rivers in that quarter, but which it is unnecessary to refer to at present.

After crossing the isthmus already alluded to, and at a short distance from the head of the Bay of Fundy, the Petitcodiac River empties itself into the Shepody Bay, having first united with those of the Memremcook. This river, or rather arm of the bay, for a distance of 20 miles, extends in a north-west direction, when it makes a sudden turn to the southward and westward, and afterwards separates into two branches, one of which heads near Salmon River, a branch of the Kennebecasis, and the other making a short detour to the northward, terminates near the head of the Cocagne River, which empties upon the eastern coast of the province. The tide of the Bay of Fundy, which at some places near its head rises upwards of sixty feet, rushes into the Petitcodiac and Memremcook with great velocity, forming a boar which enters the former river at a considerable elevation.

The Memremcook river intersects the Petitcodiac near its junction with the Bay of Fundy.

From the Petitcodiac to the mouth of the St. John there is no river or harbour of any consequence, with the exception of that of Quaco (St. Martins) a few miles to the eastward of that place, where a lighthouse has been erected to warn the mariner against approaching its treacherous and fatal ledges.

A short distance to the westward of the harbour of St. John is Manawagonis Bay, which formed originally one of the outlets of the St. John, before the rocks and falls were rent asunder, and the waters of that river were enabled to discharge themselves through the ravine which some convulsion of nature has evidently occasioned. Farther to the westward is Musquash harbour, which is a mile and a half wide and two miles long, into which a minor river of the same name empties itself. At the head of the bay, the Diggedeguash empties itself, and a few miles below is the mouth of the Magaguadavic.

The falls near this river, and which runs through the village of St. George, have been fully explained in a former chapter. At the head of the Diggedeguash, to the westward, an arm of the bay extends in a north-west direction till it meets the Schoodik River, decided by Great Britain in 1798, to be the St. Croix intended by the treaty of 1783, when the in- of Lakes, the most remote of which is only a short dependence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. This river runs in a north-westerly direction till it terminates in a series of Lakes, the most remote of which is only a short distance from the Highlands designated in that treaty, and near one of the branches of the Penobscot.

From the head of Oak Bay, situated near the junction of the Schoodik with Passamaquoddy Bay, a new

road has been made to Fredericton, and another is opened to the mouth of Eel River, and thence to Woodstock.

The falls near St. John are a great natural curiosity, from the circumstance of the water descending in opposite directions at ebb and flood tide, and being level at about half-tide. This anomaly is caused by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, which enter the harbour of St. John, rise at high water above the level of the river, and consequently descend through the Falls and pass inwards, until checked by the accumulating waters of the river, and the retreat of those of the bay when a similar discharge of water takes place outwards, and the descent is thus in that direction. During still water, at about half-tide, either upon ebb or flow, steam-boats, or river craft, piloted by persons who are acquainted with the place, pass up or down in comparative security.

Although this passage is the only outlet at present for the St. John, it is evident that it has been formed by some convulsion of nature, similar to that, or probably the same, which rent asunder the channel of the Magaguadavie, and forced open the passage of the Deg by Gaste, directly opposite the harbour of St. John on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy, and thus drained off the body of water that evidently covered the Aylesford Plains and Carriboo Bog, over which the postroad at present passes Annapolis and Halifax.

After passing the abrupt opening near Indian Town, two miles from the City of St. John, the river suddenly widens above, and forms what is termed Grand Bay that extends about 20 miles in a north-west direction, receives the waters of the Kennebeckasis and Hammond Rivers, the latter of which empties from the eastward, and the former passing through Norton and Sussex Vale, terminates in Salmon River, which rises in the vicinity of the head waters of the Peticodiac, or rather the Annagance River, which empties into it. A small stream called Trout River, flows into the Kennebeckasis at its junction with Salmon River, about twenty miles from Hampton Ferry ; and at the entrance of Sussex Vale, is what is called Smith Creek, which runs to the northward, and may be said to be one of the branches at the head of the Kennebeckasis, Salmon River forming the other. Just above Grand Bay, on the left as you ascend, and ten miles from Indian Town, is what is termed the Nerepis River or Creek, which extends upwards of twelve miles over a fine bed of intervale land. It then passes through a deep gorge in the Nerepis mountain, wending its way at times round the base of almost perpendicular cliffs which rise on each side of the valley for a considerable distance. From the Nerepis Creek for 15 miles, the St. John, which is here called the Long Reach, runs in a north-east direction entering Belle Isle Bay, 27 miles from Indian

Town, and is upon an average a mile wide, resembling a lake rather than a bay, or branch of a river.

At the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, the St. John suddenly resumes its course to the northward and westward, for the distance of ten miles, when you reach the mouth of the Washademoac. There is a fine stream on the west side of the St. John, called Little River. Five miles above Little River is the Ocnabog Lake, into which flows a stream of the same name, that extends fifteen miles, crossing the road leading from Gagetoun to the Nerepis. Its course is thence nearly west, through a natural meadow, where there are indications of coal, until it approaches Tante Wante, where it terminates.

Just opposite the Ocnabog, on the east side of the St. John, and 11 miles from the mouth of Belle Isle Bay, is the Washademoac Lake, the tide extending upwards of 20 miles into the Lake, where it meets the New Canaan River, and whose head waters are at no great distance from the Petitcodiac River. The mouth of the Washademoac Lake is 40 miles from St. John, and three below Gagetoun.

Near Salmon Creek there is a stream that empties into the lake, and about five miles from its head, the Long Creek empties into it. The New Canaan River falls rapidly down to the Washademoac Lake through which it continues its course, making the distance from its source to its junction with the St. John about 70 miles.

Five miles above the mouth of the Washademoac, and on the same side of the river, is the entrance to the Jemseg, a sort of natural canal, three miles in extent, which connects the St. John with Grand Lake. This is an extensive body of water, and at its head are the Newcastle Coal Creek, and Salmon River, whose tributary streams are the Gasperan, and the Big and Little Forks.

There are two extensive bays near the head of the lake on the eastern side, called Cumberland Bay and Youngs Cove. Grand Lake runs in a north-east direction, is twenty miles in length, and at its broadest part about three wide, except opposite Cumberland Bay, to the head of which the distance is seven miles. From shore to shore, the greatest depth does not exceed twelve fathoms. The main branch of the Newcastle Heads, somewhere near the Nashwaak, a river that discharges its waters into the St. John, opposite Fredericton.

The lower part of Grand Lake is connected with the Maquapit and French Lakes by means of a water communication, called "The Thoroughfare." Eight miles above the Ocnabog is Gagetoun Creek, which runs up five miles, where it divides and enters Hartt's and Cog's Lakes. From Gagetoun Creek to the mouth of the Oromocto, the land is elevated, and well settled. From the mouth of the Jemseg, the St. John proceeds in a westerly course till it reaches

a bay situated three miles below Fredericton. Near Sheffield is situated the French and Maquapit Lakes. These lakes both extend in the same direction as the St. John River; as is also the case with the Portobello, a stream which empties into French Lake from the westward, rising back of Maugerville, and passing in the rear of the swamp land in the upper part of Sheffield. French Lake extends in a northerly direction till it meets Little River. The Maquapit Lake lies between French and Grand Lakes at a distance of two miles from the main river, showing on its southern side an island of two miles long, and from eighty to a hundred yards wide. The Maquapit Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, lying in a north-east and south-west direction. It is about five miles in length when the water is low in the summer. In breadth it is three miles; in the spring of the year it overflows its boundary, and extends to the west, connecting itself with the French Lake one mile distance. It flows also south, inundating the low and extensive marshes, associating and mixing its waters with those of Grand Lake.

In the months of May and June, the inhabitants often employ themselves in taking fish, called gaspe-reaux, that abound in this part during the season, with shad and Cass, which greatly encourage the settling of the place.

It receives on the south side the waters of the

French Lake, through the Thoroughfare, or connecting channel, which winds and flows darkly and sullenly through three miles of low intervale, thickly studded with large birch, maple, and elm trees, whose luxuriant and spreading branches cast a gloom of pleasing solitude over the unruffled bosom of the noiseless stream. The shores of this beautiful lake have abounded with white oak, whose quality can neither be excelled nor equalled by any in the western world.

But this invaluable wood has been profusely cut down for the most trifling purposes, so that it is now nearly all destroyed. The land at the north-west side of the lake is not of superior quality. On the east the soil is light, and produces sparingly, growing soft wood, white birch, and poplar.

But to return to the river. The shore of the river is planted with low trees and bushes to prevent it from being washed away by the floods of spring, when the waters of the St. John rise to the height of 15 feet. The bank of the river at Mougerville is probably 20 feet above the level of the river, when at its ordinary height during summer. A log was found in summer, 1840, at this place, at the depth above-mentioned from the surface of the bank ; and it may be presumed was left there by the retiring waters after a periodical fall, the subsequent deposits having buried it ; but with which the last yearly (1841) accumulations of soil can bear no comparison.

Twelve miles below Fredericton, and fourteen above Swan Creek, the Oromocto flows into the St. John. The Oromocto is the only river of any size, with the exception of the Kennebeckasis, that falls directly into the St. John below Fredericton. It has its rise in two lakes, at the distance of 20 miles apart, called North and South Branch Lakes; the streams from which form a junction 20 miles from the village at the mouth of the Oromocto. There are several minor streams, some of which fall into these branches, and others into the main stream. On the south branch are Shin and Back Creeks; on the north are Hardwood and Lyon streams; and on the main Oromocto, are the Brookwell stream, the Rusagonis and Rinny Creek. About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto on Brockwell stream, the land is good, also on the Rusagonis it is the same. The Oromocto is navigable for sloops and wood boats, a distance of 20 miles; for canoes upwards of 30; and, except during summer the creeks already mentioned may be navigated by canoes. Salmon, shad, bass, and gaspereaux are found in the Oromocto, when in season, and all the small streams abound with the finest description of trout. About seven miles from the mouth of the Oromocto, on the south-west branch, is a fine sheet of water called French Lake, about a mile long and the same broad. Its waters abound with a trout of a superior flavor, and a large size. Just below Fredericton, the

river turns suddenly to the northward, and after passing the seat of Government in a westerly, resumes a south-western direction, thus forming a segment of a circle, within which, on the right bank of the river, the town is situated. At Kingsclear, six miles farther up, it abruptly changes to the north-west, and pursues that course for about sixteen miles through Queensbury and Prince William, to the Nackawick, when another sudden turn takes place for a short distance, and it again resumes a north-west course till it reaches Woodstock. As the town projects into the river, its opposite shores are seen at the termination of the front street, and in summer time when the trees are clothed with their luxuriant foliage, and the graceful elm waves in the breeze, the scenery around Fredericton is not to be exceeded in beauty by any place in the Province.

Opposite Fredericton are two rivers ; that at the lower part of the town is called Nashwaak, flowing from the northward and westward, and ultimately heads beyond Woodstock, about seventy miles above Fredericton ; and the other the Nashwasis, emptying from the northward, and much inferior in extent and importance. Between the mouth of the Nashwaak and that of the Nashwasis or Little Nashwaak, (the termination asis in the Indian dialect, meaning little,) is about two miles, along which a road passes parallel with the margin of the river, in front of which dur-

ing summer, a number of Indian families generally incamp. These unfortunate people have greatly degenerated, and are fast becoming extinct. This is not from any ill usage or want of kindness and consideration on the part of their more civilized brethren. They are everywhere in these provinces on the most friendly terms with the white inhabitants, who always accost them with the term "brother" or "sister," and perform towards them many acts of unobtrusive charity. They are a harmless people; (I have had conversation with several, and I believe them to be such) and are much attached to the British government, and the inhabitants of these provinces. Any person may confidently trust him or herself to the care and attendance of his or her Indian guide, penetrate with him into the most remote and almost impervious forest, and rest secure on his integrity and knowledge of the country which he may be traversing. Various attempts have been made to induce these people to adopt the modes and habits of cultivated humanity, but content with the freedom they have long enjoyed, they roam through the country at pleasure, sitting down near some favourite hunting ground or fishing stream, on the margin of a lake, or in some dense forest, sheltered from the wintry blast, they there satisfy the wants of nature, which are few, and remove when tired of the monotony of the place, or the appearance of warmer weather, or the approaching

scarcity of food. Thus living a life of seclusion and independence, they care not for events that are happening around.

" Enough for them, in ignorance bred,
Night yields to morn, and sun to rain,
That nature's pulse, in winter dead,
By spring rekindled throbs again."

THE LORD'S PRAYER,

AS USED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Tuksiarutsit Atatamut Killangmetomut. Nalegak Gud Atatavut Killangme. Akkit nakorijaule: Nalegaunit Kaigiarle; Perkojattit Malliktaulit nu-name; sorlokillangme: uvlome piksapt'ingnik tunnittigut; Ajornivut issumagijungnerkit, sorlo uvagut uvaptignut ajortut issumagijungnerpavut: Oktolung nartomut pitinnata; piulittigulle ajortunit. Nalegaunek pitsartunerlo ananaunerlo pigigangne issokangitomut. Amen.

The Nashwasis is a small stream extending in a northerly direction. It enters the St. John opposite the government house at Fredericton. Passing from the mouth of the Nashwaak to that of the Nashwasis, it pursues its course a short distance from the St. John to the parish of Douglas. About nine miles from Fredericton the Keswick Creek empties into the St. John. This has evidently been at some time a wide and extensive river, the opposite shore of which

is plainly discernable from the Ridge, an elevated tract of country situated upwards of two miles in the rear of Keswick Bluff, opposite the French village on the St. John, to which allusion has been made in a former chapter.

Twenty-four miles from Fredericton, the Pokicok River rises near the Magaguadavic Lake, which is a portage, and runs nearly parallel with the St. John, at a distance of five miles in a north-west direction, and falls into the main river, 36 miles from Fredericton. There is a handsome fall of water near the mouth. Above these falls the stream is navigable for canoes, and it abounds with eels, chub, and trout.

Lake George is one of the sources of this river. The Shugomock discharges its waters into the St. John from the westward, five miles above the Pokicok, and is from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet wide. This river has its origin near the Chiputneticook, a branch of the Secodic River, at the Palfrey Mountains, which separate these rivers. Eel River, which is near the Shugomock, is larger than those just mentioned. It heads near the Chiputneticook at no great distance from the Monument, whence the present but temporary boundary line runs due north to Marshall.

At Woodstock, the shire town of the county of Carlton, the Meduxnikik empties into the St. John twelve miles above Eel River, and discharges itself through

the village of Woodstock. This stream runs in a north-westerly direction for fifteen miles, when it separates into two branches, which pass into the American territory. Salmon and trout are plentiful.

On the east side of the St. John, about ten miles above the Woodstock Court-house, the Pekagomik enters that river and runs five miles in a north-east direction, where the coal stream empties. It then turns to the east-south-east about ten miles to the Forks, and there divides into the north and south branches, which flow fifteen miles.

The Coal Stream empties into the Pekagomik from the north-east, and extends upwards till it crosses the road from the Little Shiktahawk to the Little South West Branch of the Great South West Miramichi. The Pekagomik empties opposite Wakefield.

The next large stream flowing into the St. John from the eastward is the Shiktahawk, which intersects it four miles above the Big Presq Isle, on the opposite side, and twenty miles from Woodstock. This river rises in a ridge of high lands that separates the waters of the Little South West Miramichi from those which fall into the St. John, and runs in about a south-west direction till it strikes the main river. The extent of this river is about twenty miles, and near its head waters is one of the lakes in which the Nashwaak has its rise. Three miles above is the Munquat, which resembles the Shiktahawk, and flows in the same

direction nearly. There are other minor streams in the vicinity, which it is unnecessary to notice, with the exception of the River de Chute, which rises near Marshall, and after running about twenty miles, empties into the St. John at the same distance below the Tobique, and thirty-six above Woodstock. At the mouth of the River de Chute, there are falls of about eight feet perpendicular height, that prevent boats from ascending. Forty-eight miles above Woodstock, the River Tobique empties into the St. John from the eastward, and extends in a north-east direction about a hundred miles, seventy of which it is navigable; its average width is twenty rods. The Tobique abounds with salmon and trout.

Fifteen miles above the Tobique, on the opposite side of the St. John, is Salmon River, which runs thirty-five miles in a north-east direction, and terminates in two branches that extend in opposite directions. Boats may navigate this river twenty miles, and canoes thirty up stream. Formerly large quantities of salmon were taken here; at present, however, they are scarce, but trout and a most excellent fish, called white fish, are taken in abundance.

Retracing our steps, on the right bank of the St. John, the Restook River falls into it, four miles above the Tobique from the westward.

The whole length of the Restook is one hundred and fifty miles by its course, which is very serpen-

time, but preserves a general southward direction. Its waters are shoal, having a smooth bottom and a moderate current; salmon and trout are the principal fish that it contains. This river has its rise in the same mountainous region with the other sources of the Allegash, belonging to St. John in the north, and the eastern branch of the Penobscot on the south.

Twenty miles from the mouth of the river it receives the Little Madawaska from the northward. This stream is thirty miles in length. The next stream of any importance is the Presqueisle, entering from the south. This isle is forty-one miles from the mouth of the Aroostook by the river course, and has its course twenty miles to the southward of its own discharge. Forty-one miles the mouth of the Aroostook Salmon River enters from the north. This is a considerable stream, and waters a large tract of country.

From the mouth of the Aroostook, the St. John extends northwardly upwards of eighteen miles to the Grand Falls. Here the channel of the river is broken by a chain of rocks which run across the river and produce a tremendous fall more than forty feet perpendicular, down which the water of the river rushes with resistless impetuosity. The river just above the cataract makes a short bend, or nearly a right angle, forming a small bay a few rods above the precipice, in which there is an eddy, which makes it a safe land-

ing place, although very near the main fall, where canoes, &c. pass with the greatest safety. Immediately below this bay the river suddenly contracts—a point of rocks projects from the western shore and narrows the channel to the width of a few rods. The waters thus pent up, sweep over the rugged bottom with great velocity. Just before they reach the main precipice, they rush down a descent of some feet, and rebound in foam from a bed of rocks on the verge of the fall; they are then precipitated down the perpendicular cliffs into the abyss below, which is studded with rocks that nearly choke the passage, leaving only a small opening in the centre, through which the water, after whirling for some time in the basin, rushes with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping through a broken, rocky channel, and a succession of falls for upwards of a mile, being closely shut in by rocks, which in some places, overhang the river so as to hide most part of it from the view of the observer. Trees and timber, which are carried down the falls, are sometimes whirled round in the basin below the precipice till they are ground to pieces; sometimes their ends are tapered to a point, and at other times broken and crushed to pieces.

A short distance from the falls a succession commences—the first from a continued foam, called the White Rapids. The banks of the river are here very high, and the water, compressed by a narrow channel,

rushes through the bed of rocks which nearly crosses the river, and whirling about in their passage are forced over and round the crags in sheets of foam. Thirteen miles above these falls, Grand River empties from the northward and eastward. This river rises in a range of mountains, that divides the Restigouche from the waters falling into the St. John. It is upwards of thirty miles in extent. Canoes and light boats may proceed twenty miles from the Grand River. At a short distance from Grand River is the Shiegash. Twenty-five miles from the Grand Falls, Green River, so named from the peculiar hue of its waters, intersects the St. John also coming from the northward.

About four miles above the Grand Falls the Madawaaska settlement commences, and extends along both sides of the St. John, as far as the River St. Francis—a distance of forty miles. Thirty-five miles from the Grand Falls the Madawaaska River intersects the St. John, this river has its source in Lake Pemiscanta, which is twenty-five miles distant. From six to seven miles from its confluence with the St. John, Trout River flows into the Madawaaska at the point where the Madawaaska meets the St. John, which from the Grand Falls has pursued a north-west course, the latter river turns to the southward and westward, and proceeds in that direction for twelve miles to the Merumpticook, entering from the north-

ward. Five miles farther up in the direction to Fish River, entering from the southward, the St. John takes a westerly direction for thirteen miles to the St. Francis, emptying from the northward, and then eight miles southerly and westerly to the Allegash, a principal branch of the St. John, flowing from the southward. This river has its source twelve miles north of Mount Ktaadn, and in by far the most mountainous and elevated region south of the St. Lawrence. For about one-third of its extent from its source, it connects a chain of extensive lakes, nearly on one continuous level, being united by streams of small extent, and very little fall. The level of the uppermost of these lakes has been found to be only a very few feet higher than the waters of the Penobscot, rising in its immediate vicinity, which has suggested to our speculative neighbours the idea of a canal, probably not exceeding half a mile in length, which would enable them to transport timber and agricultural produce, as the country improved, to the Bangor market; but which nature designed for that of St. John. This stream does not water a tract of country of much width, but of considerable length, a great part of it being well-timbered, and towards the mouth of the Allegash, there are many good localities for settlement.

ACTION OF THE SEA ON THE COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—About ninety miles of coast besides

estuaries and indentations, are in the district under consideration exposed to the action of the sea ; and an opportunity is thereby afforded for observing the action of the tides and waves upon the rocks of the shore.

From Cape Mispick to Cape Enrage, the ordinary rapidity of the tide is from three to four miles an hour.

At Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin its velocity is much increased ; and in the mouths of the Petico-diac, Memramcook, and Tantamarre, it runs at the rate of ten miles an hour. But notwithstanding this constant current along the line of coast, its effects in abrading the rocks are limited to those of a soft and yielding nature, and the range of strong eddies where the water is urged upon the naked strata with violence. The configuration of any coast depends upon the hardness of the rocks exposed to the sea, which wears out the most yielding parts into harbours, bays, and coves, while the more compact masses are left, forming capes and headlands.

At every situation in the above distance, these observations will apply, due allowance being made for the variable power of the waves, and the entrance of rivers. It might be supposed that low, sandy shores would suffer most from the action of the sea, but such is not the fact ; in those instances the waves throw up a barrier of sand and shingle, upon which their force is broken, and the dry land is thus defended from encroachment.

Along the shore under consideration, the bay is bordered in general by steep cliffs; these, by being undermined by the waves, fall down, and the rubbish forms a slope, defending the precipice until it is washed away, when the same process is repeated. The falling of the cliffs is far from common in the spring, when the rocks which have been rent asunder by the expansion of the water freezing in winter are loosened when the ice dissolves, and they, therefore, fall headlong in enormous masses to the beach below.

It is to the formidable action of the breakers, however, that the great delapidation of the shore may be chiefly ascribed. Even in calm weather, the groundswell, as it is commonly called, falls heavily on the beach, or against the rocks, breaking the largest stones into pebbles, and grinding the pebbles into sand. During gales this action is greatly increased, and the dissolving rocks render the waters turbid several miles from the land. This effect is also produced by landslips, where large collections of rock, gravel, and soil, covered perhaps with trees, become loosened by the escaping frosts or the breaking out of a spring, and are launched downward to the beach, or into the waters of the bay.

From these combined causes, and many others, which might be mentioned, the shore at many places is rapidly wasting away, and the sea is making annual encroachments upon the land. In other instances,

the united powers of the tide and waves wear out rude caverns ; and with uncouth sculpture, form isolated blocks, which, at a distance, resemble the work of art.

The sediment produced by these operations on the sea coast is transported by the tides to the banks and mouths of the river, issuing from the low grounds, and thus the extensive marshes of Westmorland and Cumberland have been formed, and are daily increasing in magnitude. These are the means by which not only the geographical features of a country are changed, but its agricultural character is improved by these operations of nature, which from the naked sterile rock, produces a fruitful soil and whole tracts of arable land are deposited along the vallies, to feed the cattle of a thousand hills.

THE COMMERCE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—To the intellectual and contemplative mind how vast the field presented by the—*may be*—commerce of this continent.

One may survey the globe, from Arctic to Antarctic Pole—and trace the equatorial line—the lines which mark the limits of northern and southern tropic—the lines of latitude and longitude—and yet, we defy him to point out *any* portion of the earth, combining continent and isle, deep bays, capacious gulfs, and inland seas, gigantic rivers, navigable for the largest ocean ships—and rivers, less, but still navigable for smaller craft,—we defy him to point out

any portion of the peopled earth, which can hold a candle, as the vulgar have it, to British North America.

Why, in our Lakes, the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, can be *soused*,—hidden totally! whilst a dozen of the rivers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, would not make one Ottawa; as to the St. Lawrence, all the rivers of Europe knocked into one, would scarcely exceed it, either in expanse, or volume.

What is it makes England so maritime as a kingdom? It is her sea-surrounded shore,—deeply and frequently indented with excellent harbours; the population has become almost amphibious; the sea, to them, is their territory, and though they draw not from it, as from the earth, the *harvest*,—yet their industry finds a rich investment, yielding returns, that make the miser's eyes water, from within the liquid domain of Neptune. The sea, to Britons, is as a milch cow, yielding subsistence; and giving that strength and power which enables a small territory, like Britain, to dictate to Kingdoms and Empires.

The sea, it is, which renders Britain commercial, Without it she would be what are Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony. An extended commerce, implies, necessarily, great facility of communication. Where are there greater facilities of communication than here? This, then, brings us again to the survey of the capabilities of British North America.

Commencing at the Bay of Fundy, encircling the peninsula of Nova Scotia, leaving to the right, the vast Island of Newfoundland, we enter the broad Gulf of St. Lawrence, which, from the Island of St. Paul's (at its entrance) to Cape Chat, extends some hundreds of miles. The Gulf is, of itself, a sea, large as the Caspian, covering a space not greatly less than the Black Sea. We have said nothing of the marine Banks of Newfoundland,—a source sufficient of itself to make a marine nation. They are banks, which have no seasons of compression and restriction ; but are abundant, copious, ever in their discounts.

The Northern shore, or the Labrador side of the gulf, is, it may almost be said, uninhabited. There are one or two settlements for the catch of fish and make of oil, and some few wandering Indians, but that is all. The Southern shore, however, exhibits the flourishing Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a portion of Lower Canada (that is, Gaspé with its deep Bay of Chaleurs.) The towns of Pictou and Miramichi, besides many smaller ones, which are more considerable than mere villages, are to be seen on this shore. Pictou is the centre of a valuable coal trade, and numerous are the vessels for New York, Boston, Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, which leave it freighted with the valuable mineral. Miramichi is a town noted for its extensive timber trade, and more than two hundred vessels, of large size, frequent its harbour annually, from Great Bri-

tain and Ireland; the same description applies to New Carlisle, and some other ports, the names of which we have forgotten, in the Bay of Chaleurs.

Within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are the Magdalen Islands, which are visited annually by hundreds of fishing vessels; also the fertile and prosperous Island of Prince Edward, the seat of a Lieutenant Governorship: likewise the large Island of Anticosti, which, however, is useless to commerce, or to man—being barren, bleak, and worthless.

At Cape Chat commences the magnificent St. Lawrence; it has been our fortune to see many renowned rivers of America and Asia, (we speak not of European rivers, because comparison of them with the St. Lawrence, would be ridiculous,) and none can compare, in beauty and grandeur combined, with this *pater fluvium*. The Mississippi rolls its deep and turbid volume to the ocean, through banks that have scarcely a feature of beauty about them, and is comparatively narrow, though deeper, and though the current be more rapid. The Ganges! neither can it compare with the St. Lawrence, though its banks be beautiful.

Our magnificent St. Lawrence penetrates into the continent more than a thousand miles, near five hundred miles above Cape Chat, it is still from two to two and a half miles wide. Its waters are clear, and at its western end, (Lake Superior,) are absolutely translucent. It expands into lakes which makes the con-

ceited European open his eyes with wonder ; his idea of lakes, derived from such as Killarney, Lomond, Constance, or Lucerne, cannot compass such breadth, depth, and length, as will be shown to his astonished vision, by Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. It receives many tributaries ; one, so vast, that half the rivers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, might be hidden in its pouch, as the Kangaroo hides its young.

A thousand sea ships visit Quebec for timber alone : a multitude of others ascend to Montreal to discharge their rich cargoes of manufactured goods, and luxuries, and necessities, and to receive returns in the produce of the soil. Here, it may be said, commences the inland navigation, proper. From Montreal, large sized barges bear the products of the interior from Ontario, and carry to that lake the imported goods, required by the in-dwellers of the Continent.

On Lakes Ontario and Erie, are to be seen numerous steamers, mostly of the largest size, hundreds of sailing craft, which pursue their way from Kingston to Amherstburgh and Goderich, or from Oswego to Mackinaw and Chicago, bearing full freights, going and returning.

Magnificent as are the rivers and lakes of Canada, yet the territory on either bank is equally magnificent, being unsurpassed for fertility in any part of the world.

CONCLUDING CHAPTER.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., and K.C.H., Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

Executive Council.—Hon. Wm. Black ; Hon. G. Shore ; Hon. Fred. P. Robinson ; Hon. Wm. F. Odell ; Hon. John S. Saunders ; Hon. C. Simonds ; Hon. Hugh Johnston ; Hon. Wm. Crane ; Hon. Joseph Cunard ; Hon. John W. Weldon.

Legislative Council.—The Hon. the Chief Justice, President ; Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia ; Hon. Wm. Black ; Hon. George Shore ; Hon. Thomas Baillie ; Hon. Harry Peters ; Joseph Cunard ; Hon. James Allanshaw ; Hon. Wm. H. Robinson ; Hon. John S. Saunders ; Hon. Amos E. Botsford ; Hon. the Attorney General ; Hon. Thomas C. Lee ; Hon. Edward B. Chandler ; Hon. George F. Street ; Hon. John Robertson ; Hon. Thos. Wyer ; Hon. Harris Hatch ; Hon. Wm. B. Kinnear.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Honourable Charles Simonds, Speaker.

County of York.—Lemul A. Wilmot, Jas. Taylor, John Allen, and Charles Fisher, Esquires.

County of Saint John.—Hon. Charles Simonds, John R. Partelow, John M. Wilmot, John Jordan, Esquires.

County of Charlotte.—George S. Hill, Jas. Brown, jun., W. F. W. Owen, James Boyd, Esquires.

County of Westmorland.—Wm. Wilson, D. Hanington, Hon. Wm. Crane, Philip Palmer, Esquires.

County of Northumberland.—Alex. Rankin, John A. S. Street, Esquires.

County of Sunbury.—George Hayward, Henry T. Partelow, Esquires.

King's County.—Samuel Freeze, Wm. M'Leod, Esquires.

Queen's County.—Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thomas Gilbert, Esquires.

County of Kent.—Hon. John W. Weldon, D. M'Almon, Esq.

County of Gloucester.—Wm. End, Peter Stewart, Esquires.

County of Carleton.—J. M. Connell, B. C. Beardsley, Esquires.

County of Restigouche.—Andrew Barberie, Esq.

City of Saint John.—Isaac Woodward, Thomas Barlow, Esquires.

BANKS.

Bank of New Brunswick.—(In St. John.)—Capital £100,000. President—Thomas Leavitt, Esq. Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.—(In St. John.)—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Capital £150,000, with power to increase to £300,000. President—Lewis Burns, Esq. Commercial Branch Bank.—(At Miramichi.) Acting Cashier at Chatham, Henry Wiswell, Esq. Commercial Branch Bank.—(At Fredericton.) Cashier, Archibold Scott, Esq. Commercial Bank Agency at Woodstock.—Cashier, G. F. Williams, Esq. Central Bank of New Brunswick.—(In Fredericton.)—Capital £35,000, with power to increase to £50,000. President—William J. Bedell, Esq. Central Bank Agency.—(At Woodstock.) Agent, A. B. Sharp, Esq. Charlotte County Bank.—Capital £15,000.—President—The Hon. Harris Hatch. St. Stephen's Bank.—Capital £25,000.—President—Wm. Porter, Esq. Bank of British North America.—(Established in London.)—Capital £1,000,000 sterling ; in 20,000 shares, of £50 ; (three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder in the North American Colonies,) with power to increase the capital.—Manager of the Branch at St. John, Alfred Smithers, Esq. Fredericton Branch.—Manager George Taylor, Esq. Miramichi Branch.—Manager Robert Cassals, Esq. City of St. John Savings Bank.—(In St. John.)—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron. The Bank of New Brunswick, Treasurer, Daniel Jordan, Esq., Cashier and Registrar.

SOCIETIES, &c., IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, FREDERICTON, ST. ANDREW, &c.

Bible, Tract, Benevolent, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, Albion Union, Friendly Sons of Erin, Orphan, Shipmasters', Temperance, Friendly Fire Club, Union, do. Protection, Marine Hospital for relief of disabled Seamen, Chambers of Commerce (Companies,) Bridge-Water Insurance, Central Fire Insurance, Marine Assurance, Mechanics', Salmon River, Coal Mining, Whale Fishery, Mill, and Canal Land, Stage Coach, Floral and Horticultural.

MODE OF CONVEYANCE IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

There is a Coach runs from St. John to Fredericton, by the Nerepis, 65 miles, fare £1.

Do. to Dorchester, via Sussex Vale, 119 miles, fare £1, 10s.

Do. to St. Andrew's, via St. George, 65 miles, fare £1.

Do. Mail to Fredericton, via Belle Isle, 86 miles, fare £1.

Do. Mail from Fredericton to Chatham, 114 miles, fare £1, 5s.

Do. Mail from Chatham to St. John, via Richibucto, Petitcodiac, Sussex Vale, and Hampton, 186 miles, fare £2, 15s.

Steam-boats ply between St. John and Fredericton, every day, during summer, First Cabin, 10s.

Do. from St. John to St. Stephen's, calling at Eastport, St. Andrew's, and Calais (United States) First Cabin, £1.

**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL
MAIL STEAM SHIPS,**

Of 1,250 tons burthen, and 440 horse power, under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Acadia, | commanded by | Edwd. C. Miller. |
| Britannia, | " | Richd. B. Cleland. |
| Caledonia, | " | _____. |
| Columbia, | " | C. H. D. Judkins. |

Will sail from Boston and Liverpool calling at Halifax, as follows:—

1841—1842.

| | <i>From Boston.</i> | <i>From Halifax.</i> | <i>From L'Pool.</i> |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Columbia, | March 1st. | March 3d. | |
| Caledonia, | | | March 4th. |
| Britannia, | March 16th. | March 18th. | |
| Acadia, | | | March 19th. |
| Caledonia, | April 1st. | April 3d. | |
| Columbia, | | | April 4th. |
| Acadia, | April 17th. | April 19th. | |
| Britannia, | | | April 20th. |
| Columbia, | May 1st. | May 3d. | |
| Caledonia, | | | May 4th. |
| Britannia, | May 16th. | May 18th. | |
| Acadia, | | | May 19th. |
| Caledonia, | June 1st. | June 3d. | |
| Columbia, | | | June 4th. |
| Acadia, | June 16th. | June 18th. | |
| Britannia, | | | June 19th. |
| Columbia, | July 1st. | July 3d. | |
| Caledonia, | | | July 4. |
| Britannia, | July 17th. | July 19th. | |
| Acadia, | | | July 20th. |
| Caledonia, | August 1st. | August 3d. | |
| Columbia, | | | August 4th. |
| Acadia, | August 16th. | August 18th. | |
| Britannia, | | | August 19th. |

Passage Money £25 sterling, from Halifax to Liverpool. From Halifax to Boston, 20 dollars. These ships carry experienced Surgeons. The Unicorn plies between Pictou and Quebec, in connection with this place.

ROADS AND DISTANCES IN THE PROVINCE.

| From St. John to Fredericton, via Kingston. | | From St. John to Quaco. | |
|--|--------|---------------------------|-----|
| | Miles. | | |
| To Black's Farm, | 7 | The Mash, | 3 |
| Gondola Point, | 9 | Loclomond, | 8 |
| Kingston, | 4 | Jones', | 3 |
| Head of Belleisle, | 14 | Beatty's, | 6 |
| Washademoac, | 13 | Patterson's, | 5 |
| Jemseg Ferry, | 6 | Quaco (or St. Martin's), | 6 |
| Tilley's, (Sheffield) | 13 | | 31 |
| Perley's, | 8 | From St. John to Shepody. | |
| Fredericton, | 12 | To Loclomond (Cody's), | 11 |
| | 86 | Atkinson's Chapel, | 10 |
| Do. to Fredericton by the | | Barnes' Bridge, | 4 |
| Nerepis. | | Little River Chapel, | 6 |
| Yorkshire Tavern, | 4 | Londonderry School, | 10 |
| Brundage's, | 10 | Head of the Settlement, | 4 |
| Douglas Arms, | 4 | M'Manus' Farm, | 6 |
| Purdy's, | 12 | Dorman's, (through the | |
| Gillan's, | 10 | Portage) | 12 |
| Smith's, | 7 | Shepody Chapel, | 12 |
| Morrison's (Oromocto), | 7 | | 77 |
| Fredericton, | 11 | From St. John to Halifax | |
| | 65 | via Amherst. | |
| From Saint John to Saint | | To Hennigar's | 9 |
| Stephens via St. Andrews. | | Ketchum's | 7 |
| Lake Field, | 9 | Hampton Ferry, | 7 |
| Musquash, | 6 | Baxter's (Finger Board), | 10 |
| M'Laughlin's, | 7 | The Valley Church, | 13 |
| Gray's, | 5 | M'Monagle's, | 10 |
| M'Gowan's, | 6 | M'Leod's, (Portage) | 12 |
| Watter's, | 8 | Pittfield's, | 13 |
| St. George, | 9 | Nixon's, | 12 |
| St. Patrick, | 10 | Lewis', | 12 |
| St. Andrews, | 12 | Charter's, Memramcook, | 16 |
| St. Stephens, | 16 | Hickman's, Dorchester, | 8 |
| | 83 | Westcock, | 7 |
| | | Tantamar, | 10 |
| | | Amherst, | 9 |
| | | Total, | 154 |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----|
| To Halifax from Amhurst. | Curry's, . . . | 8½ |
| To Stewart's, . . . | Forem's, . . . | 1½ |
| Hewson's, River Philip, 9 | Lee's, . . . | 9 |
| Purdy's (mountain) 10 | Bathurst Court House, 95 | |
| Sutherland's, . . . | | |
| Yewill's, (Londonderry,) 10 | Total, . . . | 48 |
| Blanchard's, Truro, 15 | From Bathurst to Resti- | |
| Hill's, Stewiacke, 17 | gouche. | |
| Miller's, Guy's River, 9 | To Ariancaus, . . . | 12 |
| Keyes', . . . | Daley's, . . . | 12 |
| Shultz's, . . . | Harvey's, (Nash Creek,) 10½ | |
| Halifax, . . . | M'Pherson's, (Cold Place) 9½ | |
| | Dalhousie, . . . | 10 |
| Total, . . . | Reed's, . . . | 7½ |
| 116 | Cambleton, . . . | 9 |
| From St. John to Halifax, . . . | | |
| 270 | Total, . . . | 70½ |
| From Fredericton to Richibucto via Miramichi. | From Fredericton to Quebec. | |
| To Brown's, . . . | To Burgoyne's Ferry, 16 | |
| Young's, . . . | Munroe's, . . . | 13 |
| Boie's Town, . . . | Guion's, . . . | 5 |
| Hunter's, . . . | Jones', . . . | 17 |
| De Cantline's, . . . | Woodstock Court House, 8 | |
| Cochrane's, . . . | Victoria, . . . | 8 |
| Parker's, . . . | Applesley's, . . . | 13 |
| Newcastle, . . . | Band's, . . . | 18 |
| Chatham, (Miramichi,) 6 | Tibbet's, . . . | 10 |
| M'Beath's, . . . | Restook, . . . | 3 |
| M'Beath's Black River, 12 | Grand Falls, . . . | 18 |
| Dicken's Bay, (Duvine,) 10 | Coombs, . . . | 12 |
| Rankin's, (Richibucto,) 12 | Vital Thibidean's, 15 | |
| | Entrance of Madawaska, 10 | |
| Total, . . . | Lake of Temiscouts, 24 | |
| 40 | The Portage, . . . | 14 |
| From Richibucto to the Bend | River St. Lawrence, 36 | |
| To Sediack, . . . | Kamouraska, . . . | 18 |
| Cocaigne Bridge, . . . | St. Ann's, . . . | 22½ |
| Little Buctouch, . . . | Rivierewielle, . . . | 22½ |
| Harris', . . . | St. Thomas, . . . | 15 |
| Richibucto, . . . | Saint Joseph, . . . | 18 |
| | Port Levi, Quebec, 12 | |
| Total, . . . | | |
| 49 | Total, . . . | 346 |
| Chatham to Bathurst. | | |
| To Goodfellow, . . . | | |
| 6 | | |

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL
UNITED STATES.

Maine was so called, as early as 1623, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New-Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from *verd mont* green mountain.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighbourhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton.

Rhode-Island was so called in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moheakannew word, signifying long river.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island

of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honour of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth the virgin queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honour of King Charles IX., of France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honour of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, *i. e.* the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honour of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1796 from its principal river. The word Ten-assee is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its Southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1819 from its principal river.

Florida was called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish Pascua Florida.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa is so called from its principal river.

Oregon is so called from its principal river.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We annex a comparative view of the census of 19 States and the District of Columbia at the several enumerations taken by order of the general government from 1790 to 1840. The increase of population

in these 19 States and the District since 1830, is 3,300,000. If the remaining States and Territories give an increase of a million, as they doubtless will, the population of the United States will amount, in round numbers, to *Seventeen Millions*. According to present appearances, it is as likely to exceed this number, as to fall below it. In 1830, it was 12,886,920; in 1820, 9,638,131; in 1810, 7,239,814; in 1800, 5,305,925; in 1790, 3,929,827.

| States. | 1790. | 1830. | 1840. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Maine, | 96,540 | 399,955 | 501,796 |
| N. Hampshire, | 141,899 | 269,323 | 284,431 |
| Vermont, | 85,416 | 280,652 | 291,488 |
| Massachusetts, | 378,717 | 610,408 | 737,786 |
| R. Island, | 69,110 | 97,199 | 108,837 |
| Connecticut, | 238,141 | 297,665 | 310,131 |
| New York, | 340,120 | 1,918,608 | 2,432,835 |
| New Jersey, | 184,139 | 320,823 | 373,272 |
| Pennsylvania, | 434,373 | 1,348,233 | 1,850,000 |
| Delaware, | 59,098 | 76,748 | 78,120 |
| Maryland, | 319,728 | 447,040 | 467,367 |
| Ohio, | | 937,903 | 1,515,695 |
| Michigan, | | 31,639 | 211,705 |
| Indiana, | | 343,031 | 683,314 |
| Illinois, | | 157,455 | 475,000 |
| Missouri, | | 140,445 | 327,731 |
| Mississippi, | | 136,621 | 384,000 |
| Arkansas, | | 30,388 | 95,642 |
| Dis. Columbia, | | 39,834 | 43,712 |
| S. Carolina, | 249,073 | 581,185 | 594,439 |
| Total, | 2,596,354 | 8,465,160 | 11,767,911 |

COLOURED POPULATION.

We annex a comparative view of the coloured po-

pulation in 13 States and the District of Columbia. The increase of free coloured persons during the last ten years, is 32,096, and of slaves, 21,413. Total, 53,509; or about 17 3-4 per cent. Of this increase, 38,957 is in Missouri and Arkansas. In the other 11 States and the District, the increase is only 14,552; or but little more than 5 1-2 per cent.

In all the States included in this table, where slaves were held in 1830, there has been a decrease of the number, except in Missouri. The same is true of the District. The aggregate decrease, excluding the two States just mentioned, is 16,390; or one seventh of the whole number. Much of the increase in Missouri, and Arkansas is owing to importations from other States.

| States. | Free Col. | Persons. | Slaves. | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1840. | 1830. | 1840 | 1830. |
| Maine, | 1,353 | 1,171 | 0 | 0 |
| N. Hampshire, | 530 | 602 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont, | 718 | 881 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island, | 3,239 | 3,564 | 5 | 17 |
| New York, | 49,962 | 44,869 | 3 | 75 |
| New Jersey, | 20,970 | 18,303 | 658 | 2,254 |
| Delaware, | 16,926 | 15,855 | 2,613 | 3,292 |
| Maryland, | 61,938 | 52,938 | 89,719 | 102,294 |
| Ohio, | 17,016 | 9,567 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana, | 7,018 | 3,629 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri, | 1,433 | 569 | 48,491 | 25,081 |
| Arkansas, | 431 | 141 | 18,969 | 4,576 |
| Michigan, | 703 | 261 | 1 | 32 |
| Dis. Columbia, | 8,361 | 6,152 | 4,694 | 6,119 |
| Total, | 190,598 | 158,502 | 165,153 | 143,740 |

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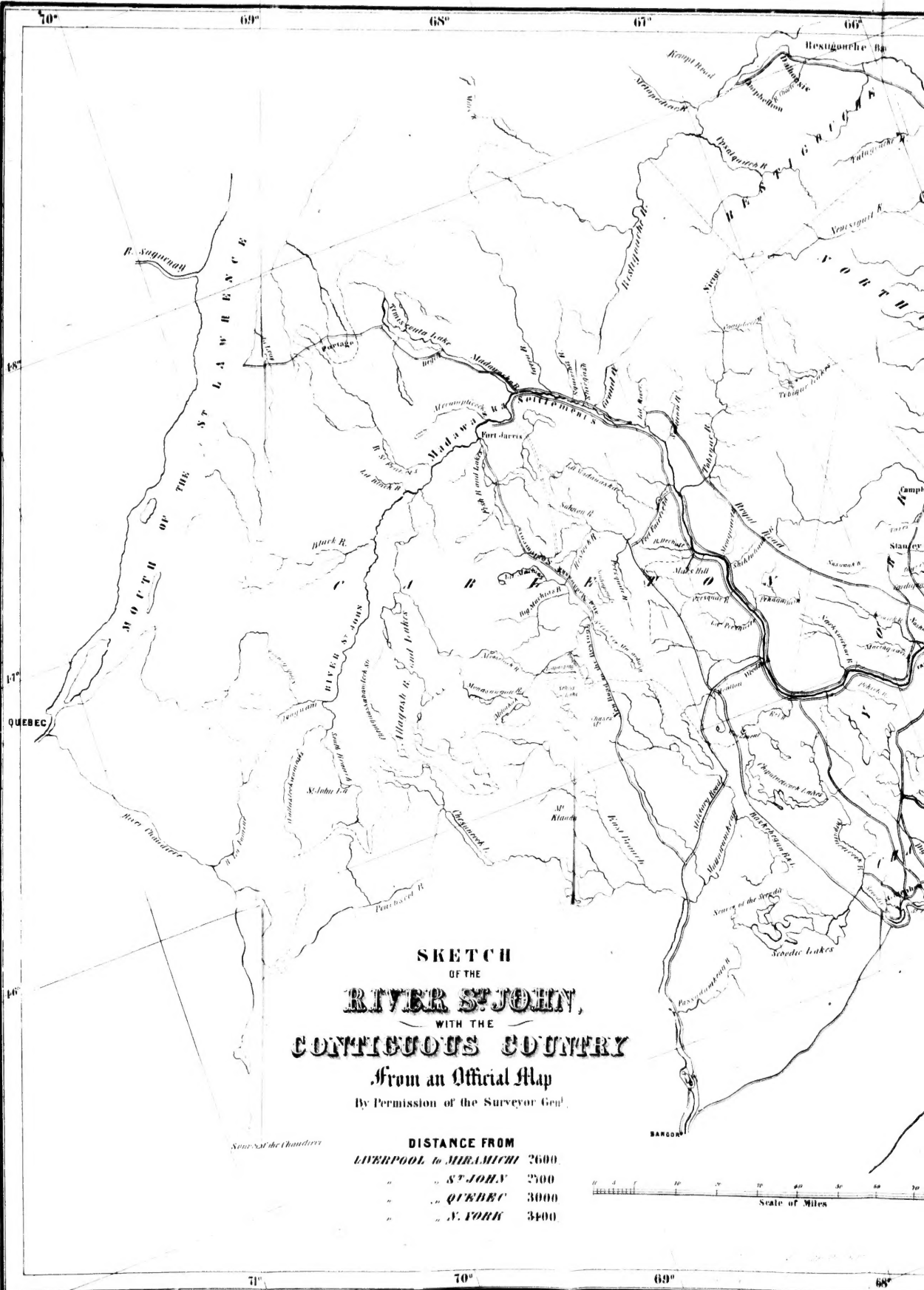
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The author begs that the subscribers to this work will kindly overlook any slight error, as he was much from home as it passed through the press. It does not appear necessary to insert a list of *errata*.



SKETCH
OF THE
RIVER ST. JOHN,
WITH THE
CONTIGUOUS COUNTRY
From an Official Map
By Permission of the Surveyor Genl.

Source of the Chaudiere

| DISTANCE FROM | |
|------------------------|------|
| LIVERPOOL to MIRAMICHI | 2600 |
| " " ST. JOHN | 2500 |
| " " QUEBEC | 3000 |
| " " N. YORK | 3400 |

